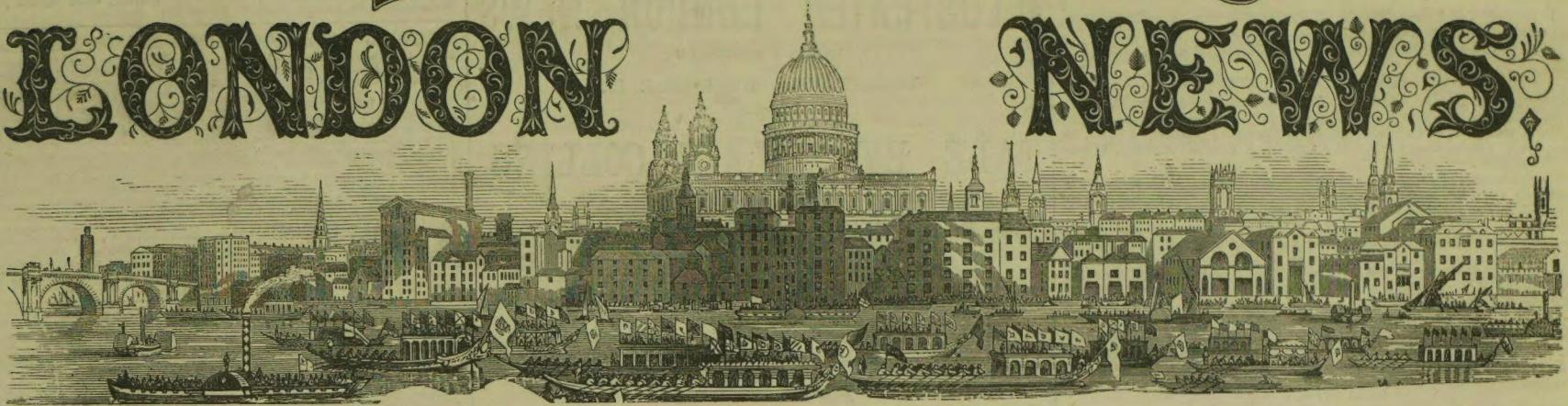


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2003.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
SUPPLEMENT } BY POST, 6*½*D.



"THE ENGAGED RING." BY B. GIULIANO.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at C. Beaufort-gardens, Lady Kilmarnock, of a son.
On the 24th ult., at Montville, Upper Norwood, the wife of Sir Thomas Egerton, Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, of a son.
On the 22nd ult., at 77, Sloane-street, the Hon. Mrs. Algernon Littleton, of a daughter.
On the 27th ult., at 3, Seymour-street, Portman-square, the Countess of Donoughmore, of a daughter.
On the 22nd ult., at Colchester, Lady Theresa Boyle, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Linley Crosbie, Esq., eldest son of the late Capt. Wm. Adolphus Crosbie, of the Rifle Brigade, and grandson of the late Sir John Gustavus Crosbie, G.C.H., to Catherine Mary, second daughter of the late Hon. Thomas McNeil, West-mister, Jamaica.

On the 22nd ult., at St. John's Church, Westminster, Cyril, eldest surviving son of the late P. W. Flower, Esq., of Furze Down, Surrey, to Constance, elder daughter of the late Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart.

At St. George's Church, Antigua, W.I., on Oct. 30, by the Rev. J. M. Drinkwater, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Edwin Elliott, M.A., Charles Arthur Shand, Esq., son of the late Francis Shand, Esq., formerly Mayor of Liverpool, and grandson of Colonel Sir William Byam, to Alice Howard, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Berkeley, Vice-President of the Federal Council of the Leeward Islands.

On the 22nd ult., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Frederick Clarke, Farnier-at-Law, second son of the Rev. Sir Charles Clarke, Bart., of Worthington Hall, Suffolk, to Adelaide Catharine, eldest daughter of Roger Allday Kerison, Esq., of 50, Queensborough-terrace.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Castle Hill, Reading, Susan, widow of the late Rev. Walter Levet, aged 87.

On the 20th ult., at 7, Stanley-gardens, Kensington Park, John William Bell, Esq., in his 71st year, beloved and lamented by all.

On the 27th ult., suddenly, at Gravesend House, Davenport, the Dowager Lady Graves.

On the 22nd ult., suddenly, at 3, Cavendish-place, Eastbourne, Mabel Elliot Clive, daughter of Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I., Member of the Supreme Council of India.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 8.

SUNDAY, DEC. 2.

Advent Sunday.
Accession of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, 1848.
Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, born, 1825.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. Dean Church; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. Fielden Tynne.

MONDAY, DEC. 3.

Grosvenor Gallery reopened, drawings by Old Masters, &c.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, Canto Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. William Arnot on the Manufacture of Paper).
Birmingham National Cattle, Poultry, and Dog Shows (four days).

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.

New moon, 10.4 p.m.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (continued Discussion on the Progress of Steam-Shipping).
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. St. Chad Boscaen on Some Babylonian Antiquities presented by Lieut.-Col. W. F. Frideaux; papers by Mr. O. T. G. Finches and Mr. Hyde Clarke).

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.

Agricultural Society, noon.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Temple Church, special service, 8 p.m. (Rev. Dr. Vaughan on St. John the Baptist).
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. R. Abbey on the White Sinter Terraces of Roto Māhāna, New Zealand; papers by Mr. Henry Hicks and Professor T. McK. Hughes).

THURSDAY, DEC. 6.

South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edward Bellamy on Anatomy).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. T. I. Bailey Balfour on the Genus Pandanus; papers by Mr. C. Stewart, Dr. J. Stinton, and Mr. C. O. Waterhouse).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. J. Stevenson on Gothic Architecture).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8.

Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Winter Exhibition, private view, noon.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.	WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.		Amount of Cloud.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	Minimum at 10 P.M.	Rain at 24 hours.
21	29° 56.6	42° 6	41° 5	96	10	52° 8	35.7	SW. S. SSW.	-
22	29° 19.3	46° 0	39° 3	79	6	54° 2	43.2	SW.	0° 185
23	29° 63.5	42° 8	33° 4	72	4	47° 7	37.8	WSW.	.050
24	29° 24.1	39° 8	38° 2	94	10	42° 8	34.7	WSW. E. NNE.	.010
25	29° 83.3	39° 4	31° 8	76	-	43° 8	36.6	NW. WNW. W.	.005
26	29° 75.5	41° 7	40° 1	94	9	47° 2	32.8	SW. S. SSE.	.231
27	29° 20.6	46° 5	44° 5	93	8	51° 4	37.7	SW. SE. NW. W.	.230
									0° 315

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (inches) corrected. 29.754 23.205 29.572 23.440 29.760 29.922
Temperature of Air 41° 0° 40° 1° 45° 2° 39° 9° 38° 6° 38° 5° 49° 7°
Temperature of Evaporation 39° 1° 46° 7° 40° 6° 38° 9° 35° 1° 37° 9° 48° 2°
Direction of Wind SSW. SW. WSW. WNW. SW. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
11 23	12 24	13 25	14 26	15 27	16 28	17 29

The Christmas Number
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
WILL BE ISSUED ON
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

IT WILL CONTAIN A *

TALE BY WILKIE COLLINS,

ENTITLED

"MY LADY'S MONEY;"

A

LARGE COLOURED PICTURE,

"A BIT FOR BOB,"

FROM A PAINTING BY ALFRED HUNT;

AND THE FOLLOWING

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Four Scenes from Wilkie Collins's Tale. Drawn by F. Barnard.

Three Home-Rulers. By Kate Greenaway.

The Haunted Tower. By S. Read.

The Attack on the Redoubt. By W. J. Morgan.

Christmas at Sea: the Captain's Pudding. By C. Gregory.

Where He Fell. By Mason Jackson.

A Bit of Old Chelsea. By H. Petherick.

A Bloodless Battle. By R. Barnes.

Old Evergreen and the Yule Log (A Series of Comic Sketches).

By Harry Furniss.

A Little Baggage. By W. Goodman.

Little Loves. By Kate Greenaway.

A Country Theatre at Christmas Time: Painting the Poker Red Hot. By J. A. Fitzgerald.

The whole—comprising Two Sheets and a Half, besides the Large Picture—will be inclosed in a Coloured Wrapper, and published apart from the ordinary Issue.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Through the Post in the United Kingdom, THREEPENCE EXTRA.

No more Advertisements can be received for this Christmas Number.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

Now Ready,

PRICE ONE SHILLING (FREE BY POST, 1s. 2½d.),

THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR

1878,

CONTAINING

SIX COLOURED PICTURES,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS.

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR,

FINE ART, &c.

TWELVE ENGRAVINGS AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR.

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES, ETC.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

Now Ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878.

containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Forts on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licences; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row London.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—EVERY EVENING,

at Eight, AMY ROBART. Messrs. J. Fernandez, W. Terriss, E. F. Edgar, A. Glover, Lingham, Douglas, F. Hughes, Brooke, G. Weston, Lillford, Morris, H. Vaughan; Madames Willies, Harriet Coveney, E. Stuart, Adair, D'Arcy, Vincent, &c. Preceded by SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. To conclude with THE CONSCRIPTION. Prices from 6d. to 15s. Doors open at 6.30; commence at 7. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

HENRY DUNBAR, by TOM TAYLOR, and A ROUGH DIAMOND, by J. B. Buckstone. Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five, No Fees for Booking. Prices from 1s. to 2s. 3d. Doors open at 7, commence at 7.30.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,

ONCE IN A CENTURY, by Gilbert A'Beckett; AT THE SEASIDE, by Mr. Corney Graine; and No. 204, Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

MASKEYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight.

o'clock, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zos, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational scene, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 5s., 2s., 1s., 1s.

W. MORTON Manager.

ST.

The Convention has not yet been ratified on our side. Meanwhile the Chinese have acted with good faith. They have paid their indemnity for the murder of Mr. Margary. They have opened their ports. They have practically fulfilled the obligations which they took upon themselves. No judgment need be pronounced upon the merit or demerit of the Opium Traffic from India. We have pledged our word to certain stipulations which may be found to affect it, and thereby to affect Indian Finances. But ought we at this time of day to make the fulfilment of our obligations dependent upon the convenience of the Government at Calcutta? We have received the good things promised us by the Chinese Government—ought we not to reciprocate their good faith? The Treaty was of our own devising—should it not be ratified, after having obtained from it the advantages we proposed for ourselves? This is one of the questions which, perhaps, would have been settled before now had not the attention of the British public been almost exclusively preoccupied by the chances and changes of war in South-Eastern Europe and Asia Minor.

The Award of the Halifax Fisheries Commission will under no circumstances, perhaps, secure the same amount of public attention in this country as in Canada. The Commissioners have, with some dissent on the part of one of them, awarded to Canada five-and-a-half million dollars in satisfaction of the Balance due to the Dominion under the mutual concessions settled by the Treaty of Washington for twelve years therefrom. It was agreed by that Treaty that terms of mutual compensation should be fixed by a subsequent Commission, liberty being meanwhile granted to the citizens of the United States to fish in Canadian waters and liberty to the Canadian fishermen to fish off the coasts of the United States down to a certain degree of latitude. The Commissioners for adjusting the terms of compensation have, as we have said, come to a decision in which M. Delefosse (the President) and Sir Alexander Galt have concurred; Mr. Kellogg, the third Commissioner, representing the United States, dissenting from their award on the ground that the privilege of fishing on the coasts of the United States has not been adequately valued. There seems to be no great probability that his representation of the case will guide the ultimate decision of the Cabinet at Washington. The award will most likely be paid, and the Authorities of the Dominion will accept it. So far, good. But the decision of the Commission does not clear all grounds of dispute for the future. It applies to only a temporary period. It omits questions (at least, we have no authentic information as to whether or not they have been finally dealt with) relating to those Canadian waters back of headlands the entire coasts of which are in the possession of Canada. The award, therefore, necessarily falls short of the demands of the case, and leaves open issues which may lead to future dispute. The Colonial Office, we trust, will seek and obtain the concurrence of the Government at Washington in some arrangement which will be final. It is not to be concealed that concessions will have to be made by both parties, but the probability is that the fruit of such concessions will be of far greater value to those who make them than any probable amount of gain to be derived from the privileges conceded.

Then comes the war in South Africa. Practically, it is said to be at an end. It is to be hoped that it may prove so. Really, it is between two tribes of Kaffirs, originating in a drunken dispute, but involving to a considerable extent the authority and responsibility of the Government at the Cape. We need not enter upon the particulars of the case. It may suffice to observe that Sir Bartle Frere is on the spot, and that the Colonial Forces have been found strong enough to put down those of the headstrong Chief who refuses to recognise the obligations which devolved upon him. The affair is of no further immediate importance than as presenting a practical illustration of the necessity which exists for internal confederation—at least for defensive purposes. Whether the occasion will be so utilised remains to be seen. The confidence of the British Public is given, and, as it appears to us, is justly given, to Sir Bartle Frere. It may be some time before his statesman-like judgment becomes stamped upon the minds of the South African Provinces; but in the end we can hardly doubt a mutual confidence will be established between the Native Populations and the White Settlers. Justice will, it is to be hoped, constitute the basis of relations between the two parties, and, so far as civilisation can permanently benefit inferior races, such civilisation will be eventually theirs.

A banquet was given to the First Lord of the Admiralty by his constituents, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday last. Several members of the Government were present, and Mr. W. H. Smith's reception was most enthusiastic.

On Wednesday the residence of Mr. E. Jukes, at Thornton-road, Wimbledon, was entered by thieves through a window which had been accidentally left open. The robbers are believed to be the same gang who broke into Sir Joseph Bazalgette's house, in the same neighbourhood, last Saturday—mention of which is made at page 531. They have again escaped uncaught, and on this occasion have taken five half-pint chased silver cups, won by Mr. Jukes at regattas, and engraved with his name.—William Todd, alias William Hamston, was examined the same day, at the County Police Court, Sevenoaks, charged, on his own confession, with having been concerned in the robbery of the Countess of Aberdeen's jewellery. He was remanded for a week.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice returned from the Glassalt Shiel yesterday week to Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty held a Council, which was attended by Prince Leopold, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. Peel was the Clerk of the Council. The Queen gave an audience to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Peel. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Mr. Peel left the castle on Saturday. Sir Stafford Northcote dined with the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, of Crathie. The Queen and the Princess have taken their customary out-door exercise. The departure of her Majesty from the Highlands has been deferred, owing to Prince Leopold's indisposition. An invalid couch has been dispatched to Balmoral for the accommodation of the Prince if he should require it on the journey south next week, when it is arranged for the Court to return to Windsor Castle. Sir Stafford Northcote has left and Mr. Collins has arrived at Balmoral.

The Queen has presented to the town of Heywood, Lancashire, twenty acres of land for the purposes of a public park. The money has been set apart by her Majesty out of a sum exceeding £10,000 which fell to her as Duchess of Lancaster, through the death, without heirs, of Mr. C. M. Newhouse, of Heywood.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales left Abergeldie on Thursday week for the south. The Princess drove to Ballater in the same carriage with Miss Knollys, who was still very weak, and was lifted into a saloon carriage, which had been heated to a temperature proper for the invalid. The Royal party arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, at twenty minutes to nine the next morning. The Crown Prince of Hanover visited the Princess in the afternoon. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess and their daughters, left Clarence House on Monday for Sandringham House. The Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Mdlle. Vauthier, Major-General Sir Dighton Probyn, Major Russell, and Mr. Holzmann were in attendance.

The original model of the marble bust of the Prince of Wales, taken from the life in 1857 by the late J. Evan Thomas, F.S.A., sculptor, has been bought by his Royal Highness, and was on Wednesday sent to Sandringham.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne have been to the Gaiety and Royalty Theatres.

Princess Louise, accompanied by Lady Sophia Macnamara, visited the Victoria Hospital for Children on Wednesday afternoon. Her Royal Highness, who is patron of the institution, showed great interest in the children, graciously bestowing a kindly word and smile on each of the occupants of the sixty little cots. This charity is wholly without endowment, and sadly in need of funds.

The Crown Prince of Hanover, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Teck, returned to town yesterday week from Masham, where he had been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Villebois. The Prince dined with the Duke and Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace.

The Prince Imperial has been visiting the Earl and Countess Delawarr, and was present at one of the balls recently given at Buckhurst.

His Excellency Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, accompanied by the Countess, left Chesham House on Monday for Dover. The Countess and family proceed to St. Petersburg, his Excellency accompanying them a portion of the route, and then returning to London.

Her Excellency Madame de Bülow has left London for Paris.

Countess Olga Münster arrived at the German Embassy on Carlton House-terrace on Sunday from Germany.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Lionel Massey, late Scots Guards, third son of the late Lord Clarina, to Miss E. Bannatyne, eldest daughter of Alexander Bannatyne, Esq., of Woodsdown, in the county of Limerick, was celebrated at St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth, on Saturday last.

“THE ENGAGED RING.”

“With this ring I thee wed,” is a sweet sentence to the maiden's ear, when at length she is standing at the altar beside the man of her choice. An earlier giving and putting on of what is called “the engaged ring” is sometimes allowed to precede the acceptance of the ring matrimonial; and this pleasing custom, we suppose, has more significance in those countries where a formal solemnity of “Verlobung,” or Betrothal, is the recognised preliminary step to ordinary marriage. The foreign artist, whose picture, from a photograph published by the Berlin Photographic Company, is copied in our front page Engraving, has a very fair notion of a pretty girl's face, in her prettiest humour, when she is playing with the tiny golden circlet on a finger of her left hand, while she waits, at the corner of her father's vineyard wall, the coming of her affianced lover. The “Promessi Sposi” claim our cordial sympathy. We can but wish and hope that the course of their love may run tolerably smooth, and that neither the engaged ring nor the wedding ring may ever become a token of a sorrowful mistake in this most important contract of two human hearts and lives.

Mr. Gladstone gave a lecture yesterday week, in the Hawarden National School-room, in aid of the fund being raised for the benefit of the refugees in Dalmatia and Montenegro, taking for his text an article by Mr. Forbes in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century* upon “Russians, Turks, and Bulgarians at the Theatre of War.” He described the conduct of the Turkish Government as unparalleled for wickedness in the whole history of the world, and characterised the Government itself as a combination of fraud and falsehood and robbery; and said that systematic lying and systematic slander were the daily instruments by which it carried on its work. Whilst admitting Mr. Forbes's description of the prosperity of the Bulgarians, he pointed out that their lives and property were at the absolute will of the Government, whose cruelty was only limited by regard for the raising of the taxes and the necessary cultivation of the land. As long as the British Cabinet observed its conditional neutrality the Liberal party would observe a conditional quietude; but if the Government desisted from its conditional neutrality, they would desist from their conditional quietude. They would fight like Englishmen and leave the nation to decide. He regretted the errors which placed Russia in a position of such power; but he had confidence in the honour of the Emperor, and in the humanity of the Russian people. If Russia misused her position we should be strong enough to restrain her; but, if she acted up to her pledges, she would do a service which mankind would always remember.

THE CHURCH.

Holy Trinity Church, Halifax, which has undergone much internal improvement of late years, has been reopened.

The Dean of Llandaff has been presented by his former parishioners at Bridgend with a handsome silver tea service.

Mrs. Walter Hemming has given £3000 towards the erection of a new church at Wribbenhall; and Mr. A. Baldwin has promised to erect a new church at Wilden at his sole cost.

The new Church of St. Cuthbert, Everton, was consecrated last week by the Bishop of Chester. The total expenditure in connection with the building will be about £9000, the greater part of which has been subscribed.

Bach's cantata, “My Spirit was in heaviness,” will be sung, with orchestral accompaniment, at St. Anne's Church, Soho, under the direction of Mr. Barnby, every Friday evening during Advent, beginning Dec. 7.

There will be special evening services in the Temple Church on the three Wednesdays in Advent, Dec. 5, 12, 19, at eight o'clock, with sermons by Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple. The subject of the sermons will be St. John the Baptist.

There have just been added to the many beautiful specimens of Munich glass which the fine church of Stoke-on-Trent already possessed two more works from the same city of art, consisting of a three-light and a two-light window. These, as well as the other windows are from Mayer and Co.

The Bishop of Peterborough on Tuesday addressed a large combined meeting of the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Northampton; and, in speaking of the work of the societies, he remarked that they could not help seeing how missions had influenced the history of nations.

The Bishop of Carlisle spoke on Tuesday evening at a gathering in Leeds in connection with the Church Institute and Sunday School Association. He said they must not be ashamed of the Reformation. It was a great crisis in the history of the Church, but she remained the same Church after it as she was before it, but purified, restored, and reformed.

Archdeacon Allen was presented on Tuesday, at Shrewsbury, with an illuminated address and nearly £200, in recognition of the way in which he has performed the duties of his office for thirty years. In compliance with Archdeacon Allen's wish, the sum subscribed will be expended in the rebuilding of a portion of Whixall church, in his parish.

The final sitting of the Manchester Diocesan Conference was held on the 22nd ult., the Bishop presiding. Papers were read on the Relations between Church and State, by the Dean and the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P.; on Diocesan Finance, by Mr. H. B. Jackson; and on the Church Missionary Work, by Mr. R. Fletcher, jun., and the Rev. H. L. Heywood, each subject being discussed at considerable length.

The restoration of that magnificent and venerable relic of mediæval England, Tewkesbury Abbey, has made such rapid progress that on Sunday, the 18th ult., the restored choir was opened for Divine service, it being the intention to use it for that purpose, with temporary seats and fittings for the congregation, while the nave is in the hands of the workmen. The work of restoration in the choir is complete, with the exception of the mosaic floor and the stalls. It has been carried on, under the superintendence of Sir Gilbert Scott, by Mr. Thomas Collins, of Tewkesbury, the contractor.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 31, 1875) of Mr. Henry Henderson, late of No. 5, Stanhope-street, Hyde Park-gardens, who died on Oct. 25 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by John Arundel and Henry William Henderson and John Thomas Henderson, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Jane Henderson, all his furniture and effects, £100, and an annuity of £500; to his executors, £100 each; and the residue of his property among all his children.

The will and codicil (dated Jan. 25, 1871, and April 1, 1873) of Mrs. Mary Coles, late of No. 30, Portman-square, who died on the 2nd ult., were proved on the 12th ult. by John James and Charles Ainslie Barry, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix bequeaths annuities to her sisters, legacies to her executors, and makes liberal provision for her servants; the residue of her property she gives to the children of her brother, the Rev. Roger Bird—viz., Reginald Bird, Edith Barry, Lucy Bird, and Mary Grundy.

The will and codicil (dated Sept. 9, 1874, and Feb. 26, 1875) of Mr. David Henry Walsh, late of Bristol, and of Stoke Bishop, Westbury-upon-Trym, who died on Oct. 7 last, were proved on the 2nd inst. by James Derham, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Walsh, pecuniary legacies amounting to £1050, and his residence Ivywell, and the income of £10,000 for life; to the London Missionary Society and the Bristol City Mission, £100 each; and legacies to his executors. The residue of his property he leaves upon trust for all his children. The share which his deceased son would have taken is to be set aside, and thereout £300 per annum is to be paid to his said son's widow, Mrs. Clara Walsh, the remainder of such share to go to their daughter Mabel.

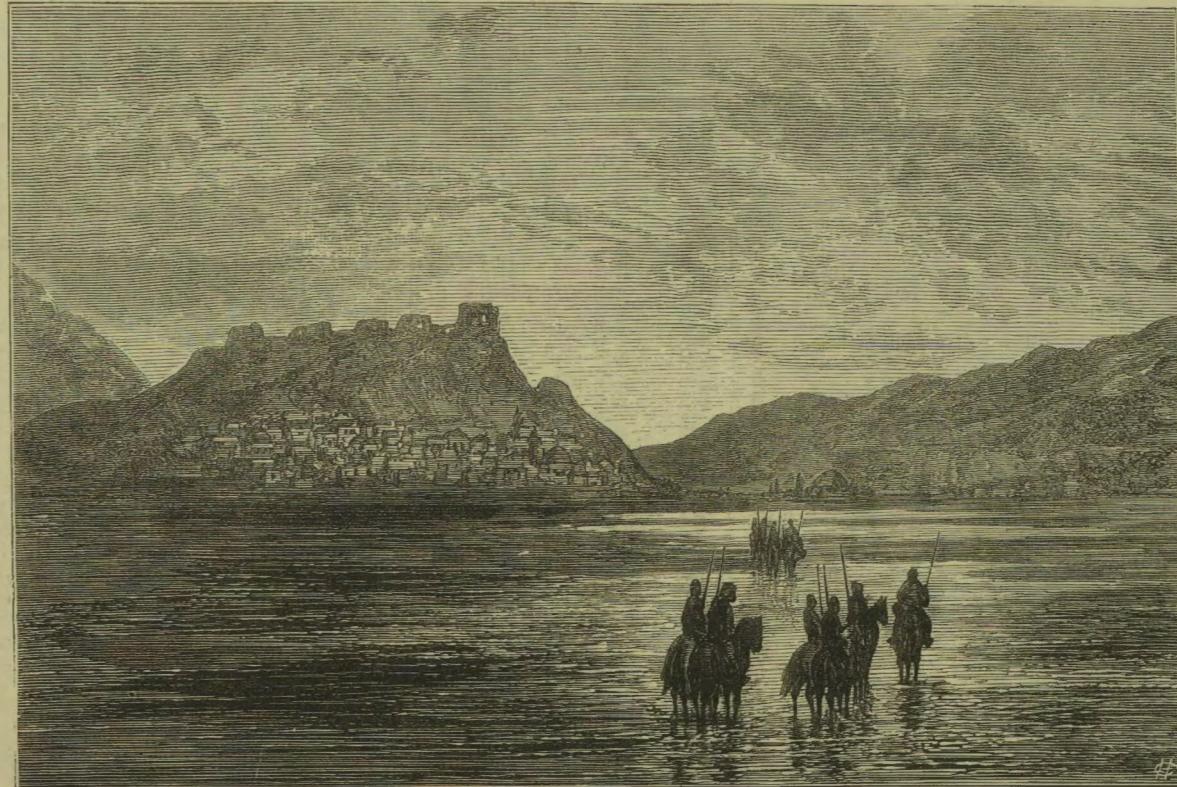
The will and two codicils (dated Sept. 1, 1869, June 15, 1870, and March 27, 1875), of Mr. William Sharp, late of Croydon, who died on the Oct. 4 last, were proved on the 3rd ult. by Mrs. Eleanor Sharp, the widow, William Richard Rickett, and William Drummond, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves to his wife £300, and his furniture, plate, and household effects; he also leaves her his house in the Wellesley-road, and £700 per annum for life; to each of his executors £100; to his daughters, Sarah, Eliza, and Ann, annuities of £400, subject to increase on the death of other annuitants; to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Maria Louisa Perkins Sharp, an annuity of £400, to be increased to £700 on the death of his widow. The residue of his estate is to accumulate for twenty-one years, and is to be held upon trust for the children of his four children, William, Sarah, Ann, and Eliza.

The will and two codicils (dated Jan. 4, 1872, June 23, 1874, and Jan. 28, 1876) of Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., late of Victoria, British Columbia, who died on Aug. 2 last, were proved in London on the 13th ult. by Alexander Grant Dallas, the acting executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to the Christ Church Sustentation Fund 500 dols.; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1000 dols.; and makes ample provision for his wife, Lady Amelia Douglas. There are various pecuniary bequests and specific devises of his freehold lands in favour of the children of his daughter Cecilia, his daughters Agnes, Alice, Jane, and Martha, and his son, James William; and the rest of his property he gives to his said son.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR IN ASIA, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS: STEPPING-STONES TO ERZEROUM.



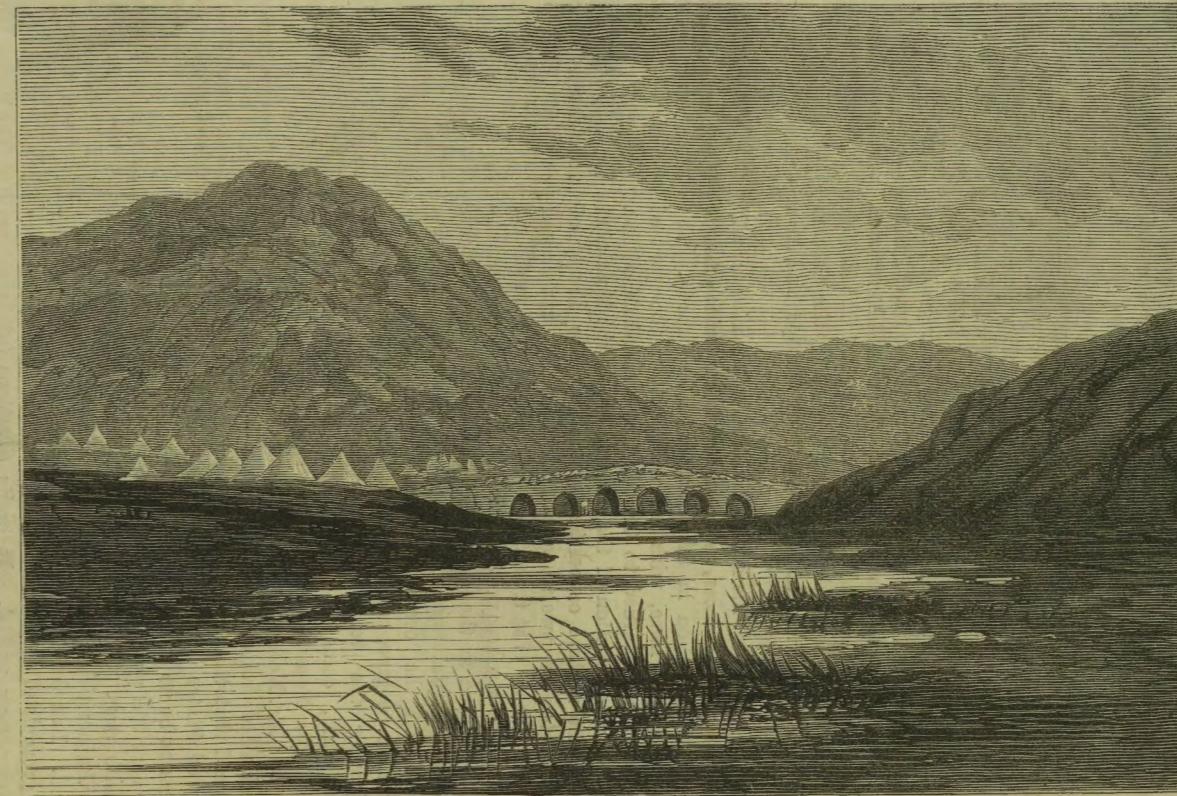
BAYAZID.



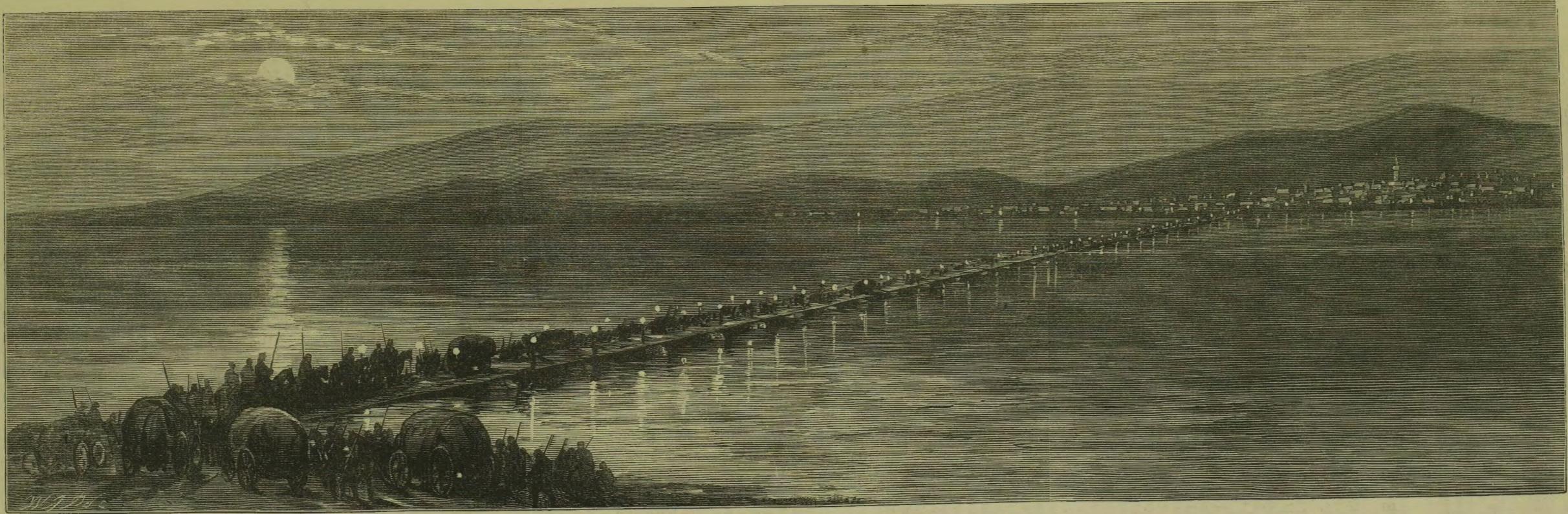
HASSAN KALEH.



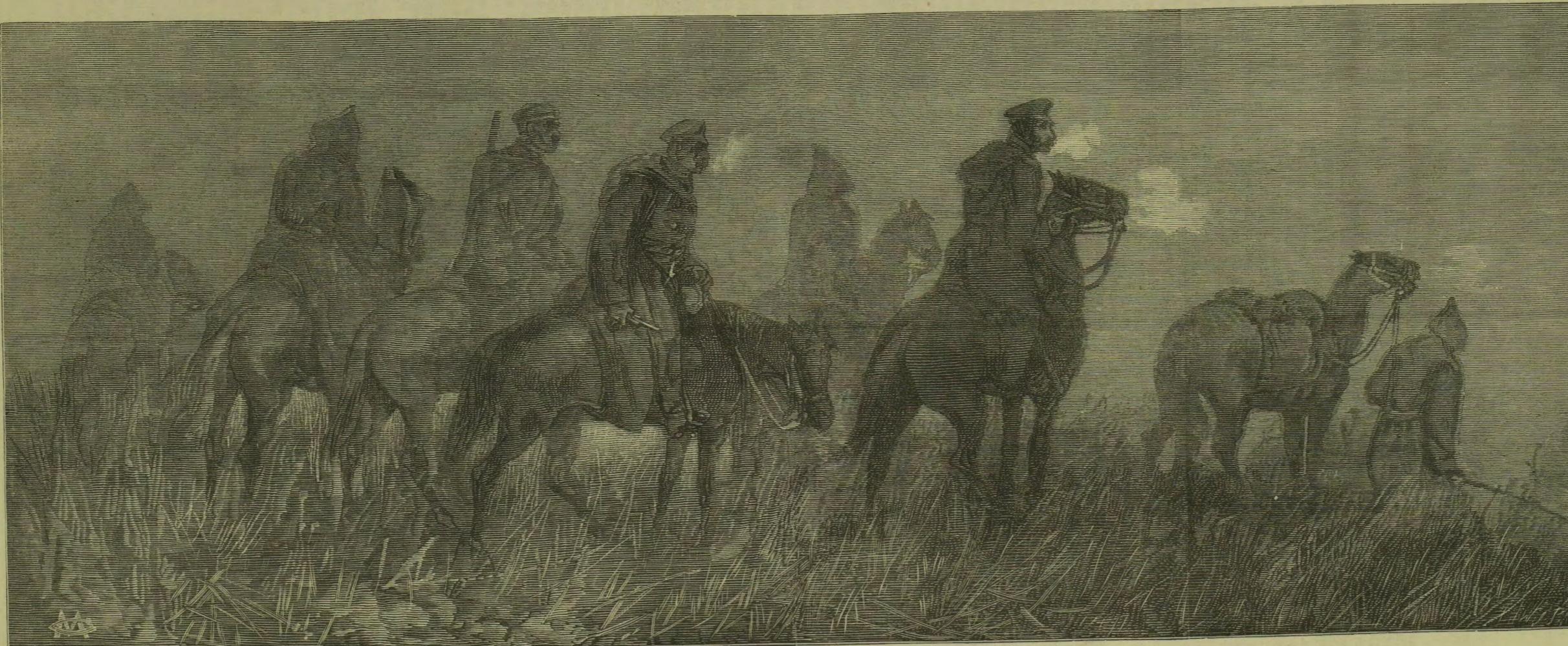
THE DEVÊ BOYOUN PASS.



KUPRIKOI.



THE WAR: THE SISTOVA BRIDGE ACROSS THE DANUBE AT NIGHT.



THE WAR: RUSSIAN OFFICERS, LOST IN A FOG, LISTENING TO THE MUEZZIN.

WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR.

Reports of the opening of negotiations for the surrender of Plevna were rife on Wednesday and Thursday last. It had previously been rumoured that Osman Pasha had broken through the Russian lines of investment, but scarcely any credit was given to this report. It is now stated, in explanation of it, that he made a sortie in force on Friday week, but was driven back to Plevna, after several hours' fighting. Turkish accounts, however, speak of his capturing three redoubts; which accounts, indeed, seem not to be well founded. The Roumanians on Sunday last made an attack on Widdin, and were repulsed; the Russians, on the same day, failed in an attempt to cross the Danube at Rustchuk. Bombardments have again been exchanged between the Turkish garrison there and the batteries at Giurgevo, on the opposite side of the river. The army of Suleiman Pasha on Monday had an affair of outposts with that of the Czarewitch on the Lom, but with no important results.

To the south-west of Plevna, in anticipation of Mahomet Ali Pasha's expected advance to relieve Osman Pasha, the Russians have captured Etropol, a town not far from Orkhanieh, commanding the Kaba Konnik Pass over the Balkans. This was effected, yesterday week, by a force under Duke Alexander of Oldenburg, while another force, led by General Rauch, engaged the Turkish Commander near Orkhanieh. The immediate consequence is to cut off the communications of Mahomet Ali Pasha with the city of Sophia, and with Adrianople and all the provinces south of the Balkans.

There is every probability that Servia will in a few days again join in the war against Turkey; a detachment of Servian troops, the other day, actually crossed the frontier, but only, they say, to protect Bulgarian fugitives from ill-treatment by the Bashi-Bazouks. It is not expected that Austria will interfere.

The position of the Russians before Erzeroum appears to be rendered doubtful by the inclemency of the weather. The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a statement, not yet authenticated, that their capture of Kars was effected by treachery, a Turkish officer having been bribed to give information of the state of the garrison and the forts most exposed to be taken by assault.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Irving Montagu, now with the Russian army in Bulgaria, supplies for this week's Number of our Journal a few characteristic sketches of the manner in which their encampment before Plevna, and the winter quarters both there and on the Danube, have been arranged, with the Imperial staff-quarters at Sistova, and the incessant passage of army stores, continued night and day, over the bridge of boats across the great river at that place. We give his notes upon the subjects of these sketches. The first is an example of the winter quarters of the Russians before Plevna, sketched on a frosty morning, of which he writes as follows:—

"In the first place, a hole, say 20 ft. or 30 ft. long and 5 ft. deep, is dug in the earth, and over this a sort of gable roof is constructed, of any old boards or boughs conveniently at hand; and over this again is laid mud, of which material at least there is never any lack. This is piled up until the only possibility of rain or wind finding their way inside is through the open entrance. Against this entrance brambles are placed, or old tarpaulings are hung, as night closes in. The Russians at least understand most thoroughly the art of winter campaigning."

The next sketch represents a party of Turkish prisoners making roads for the Russian army with Turkish gravestones, near Sistova. "Let it at once be said that this is not a compulsory service. Turkish prisoners have the option of going to Russia or being told off for this work; and only those who have an objection to 'a journey due north,' and have no great scruples about the graves of their ancestors, remain to do the very necessary work of making roads to the front. The graveyards in this country are situated generally on the hill-side outside a town or village. They sometimes cover an immense space of ground, and the quantity of material which can be got together for the purposes for which it is required will be something enormous. The flat stones are generally covered with verses from the Koran; but in an ordinary way there are no inscriptions whatever. The surmounting fez or turban, as the case may be, marks, I understand, the social distinctions of the dead. These ornaments are in many cases elaborately painted in red, blue, yellow, and specially green, which is the colour of the Prophet, and they are also sometimes made doubly brilliant by the addition of gold-leaf. Some of the smaller and comparatively light stones the men are able to carry on their shoulders for the short distance they have to go before they are handed over to the hammer. But, in an ordinary way, they are too heavy for this, and appear to be broken up into little heaps where they are unearthened."

"Bury your dead" is the proclamation made in a village near the Gravitzia redoubt. "With an audience of sick and wounded soldiers," says our Artist, "many looking as if their own interment, if any, were a matter of no far distant date, there was, at times, something so grim and gaunt about this little episode that I send you a sketch of it. The crier is paid by the villagers, a general collection being, I understand, made for the purpose, at the rate of about fourpence a day. He takes upon himself, for this consideration, the entire responsibility of disposing of, or seeing disposed of, any carcasses which may happen to lie in or about the neighbourhood of the village in which he lives. This is not, however, considered as an equivalent altogether for the high remuneration he receives. So, by an old Bulgarian law, he has also to provide any strangers who may enter the village after sunset with supper and a bed. I have had his charge translated to me; and it runs as follows:—'Do ye hear! do ye hear! do ye hear! Bury your dead! oh, bury your dead! Good people, all listen; then bury your dead!' One Georgovich, on the day previous to my arrival, had neglected this very necessary sanitary measure; but whether it applied to his wife, his grandmother, or his cow, I could not ascertain. The crier, however, who knew how to point a moral and adorn a tale, took advantage, on arriving at the delinquent's house-top—for he always mounts on the house-tops—of referring to the matter. 'Do ye hear! do ye hear! oh! wicked Georgovich! Pay no more fines, but bury your dead!' And the burial of the dead is a great matter just now round about Plevna."

Some Russian officers lost in a fog near the Turkish lines about Plevna discovered their perilous vicinity by listening to the muezzin's call to prayer, at early morning, which is customary in every Mohammedan community. Our Artist writes:—"As I happened to be one of the party, I took advantage of the occasion to make a sketch of the little group of anxious listeners. Anxious, I assure you, we all were, as we had been three hours out, long enough to have gone several times into the Turkish lines and back again, had the return journey been possible. We had not the remotest idea which way to turn, but presently we heard voices, and the strain of

the muezzin's chant, as we supposed, floated across the foggy air. We had lost the high road, indeed, all trace of any road, for some time, and when some horsemen became indistinctly visible through the gloom, every revolver was ready in the event of their turning out to be Circassians. But, happily for us, they were Cossacks, in whose sense of locality the Russians put their faith. Indeed, they seem instinctively to know their way about, and in this case served to get us out of what might have been a rather awkward predicament."

The Sistova Bridge across the Danube at night is shown in another sketch, of which the Artist says:—"As every hour is now of importance in getting winter supplies to the other side of the Danube, work goes on night and day. An almost unbroken train of ammunition-waggons, commissariat stores, ambulance carts, and horse and foot soldiers, are to be seen crossing any time in the twenty-four hours. The sketch I send was taken on the island, there being three similar bridges across the entire span of the Danube; and these, when brilliantly illuminated at night for the purpose of this warlike traffic, have a most picturesque appearance."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A new Ministry has at length been constituted, and is to be characterised as a "Ministère d'Affaires," not one of the men composing it being either a Senator or a Deputy; nor is it marked by any decided political colour.

The Cabinet is formed as follows:—President of the Council and Minister of War, General Rochebouët; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Marquis de Banville; Minister of the Interior, M. Welche; Minister of Justice, M. Lepelletier; Minister of Finance, M. Dutilleul; Minister of Commerce, M. Ozenne; Minister of Public Works, M. Graeff; Minister of Instruction, M. Faye; Minister of Marine, Admiral Roussin.

Marshal MacMahon's new Ministers met the Chambers on Saturday afternoon, and an identical declaration of their policy was read in each House. The Ministers announced their determination to maintain order and peace, and to respect and cause to be respected the Republican institutions of the country. These institutions they promised to hand over intact to a Parliamentary Cabinet which the Marshal would call to office as soon as he should judge the present dissensions to be sufficiently allayed. In the Senate the Ministerial declaration, read by General de Rochebouët, was received in silence by the Left, and was faintly cheered by the Right. No steps were taken upon it, and the Senators at once proceeded to the election of a life senator, when M. Grandperret (Bonapartist), who at the first ballot ten days ago failed to obtain an absolute majority, was elected by 143 votes against 135 given for M. Victor Lefranc. In the Chamber of Deputies, directly the Ministerial statement had been read, M. de Marcère put a question to the Government asking for information respecting its policy; and the question, by a vote of the House, was at once debated. M. Welche, the Minister of the Interior, replied to M. de Marcère; and after a speech from M. Floquet, an order of the day was brought forward by M. Jules Ferry declaring that the House could not enter into relations with the new Ministry, as its composition and origin constituted a denial of the rights of the nation and the Parliament. M. Baragnon thereupon moved the order of the day pure and simple. This was rejected by 322 to 207 votes, and M. Ferry's was adopted by 323 against 208 votes.

The new Ministers attended in both Houses again on Monday. In the Upper House the Ministry supported a motion for an inquiry into the present commercial depression. In the Lower House the Minister of the Interior presented a bill to separate the four direct taxes from the rest of the Budget. He demanded that this should be at once sent before the Budget Committee, but his request met with no attention, and was ignored. M. Bardoux, a member of the Left Centre, brought in two bills to restrict the power of the Government in proclaiming a state of siege and in dealing with the press. Subsequently the Chamber proceeded to consider the disputed elections, and resolved to postpone the case of M. de Fourtou, ex-Minister of the Interior, until after the Election Commission has reported. By this decision M. de Fourtou's right of voting is suspended.

The Marshal, according to the *Moniteur*, regards the votes of the Chamber as a declaration of war. The new Ministry and its manifesto were intended, he says, as an armistice; that having been rejected, he has no alternative but resistance; every concession would now be a capitulation. This is said to have been the purport of his remarks at a grand military dinner which was given at the Elysée on Saturday night. The new Ministry, in the meantime, does not please the Bonapartists. M. de Cassagnac styles it "a mustard plaster on a wooden leg."

Neither the Senate nor the Chamber met on Wednesday. In the morning a Cabinet Council was held at the Elysée, after which the Minister of the Interior ordered all the Prefects who were at Paris to return at once to their posts. The Budget Committee met, and collated the Léon Say and Caillaux Budget schemes, in most cases adopting the former. It is understood that they did not enter on the question of passing the four direct taxes.

An address signed by eighty of the leading tradesmen of Paris has been presented to Marshal MacMahon, begging him to put an end to the existing conflict "by giving complete and sincere satisfaction to the wish of the country, which was clearly and loudly expressed at the last election."

A monster gun, weighing 45,000 pounds, was transported on Wednesday from Vincennes to Versailles. Twenty horses drew the car, which was escorted by fifty men under two Captains and a Lieutenant.

Forty-two prefects have sent in their resignations.

The Fine-Arts Department in the city of Paris has under consideration a plan for adorning the promenades and open spaces, down to the smallest squares, in a way similar to what has been done in parts of the Park Monceau. Galignani states that the idea is to place, at certain distances, busts of all the historians who have left studies of the manners and customs of the capital in the great avenues, such as the Champs-Elysées, the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, &c. In the squares will be erected statues of notable personages, provosts of the guilds, judges, soldiers, &c., of all periods who have in any way illustrated Paris. Finally, in the large spaces, such as the Bois de Boulogne, the Buttes-Chaumont, and Montsouris, groups will reproduce historical events which have occurred in the city from the most distant times.

SPAIN.

The King on Sunday reviewed 14,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and 48 guns in the presence of the Moorish Envoy and an immense crowd.

In honour of the King's birthday, there was a reception at the palace at Madrid on Wednesday, reported to have been the grandest affair that has been seen in the Spanish capital since the Restoration. There was a banquet in the evening in connection with the same event.

The local deputies of the Basque provinces, having declined

to carry out the laws of the Imperial taxation, have been dissolved. Marshal Quesada has appointed delegates to enforce the collection of the taxes.

The only loans actually completed amount to two millions sterling, which are guaranteed by bonds and bear 9 per cent interest, in order to meet the next coupon and current expenses. Other plans are under consideration for the floating debt and the extension of the stamp monopoly if the Syndicate consents to give four millions sterling.

ITALY.

The inauguration of a monument to the patriots killed at Mentana in 1867 was celebrated on Sunday by a great multitude from Rome and all parts of Italy. Telegrams from the correspondents of the *Daily News*, *Standard*, *Vossische Zeitung*, and other newspapers were refused transmission, as containing the reports of disloyal speeches. Republican flags were seized. In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Nicotera, Minister of the Interior, admitted that he had prohibited the dispatch of these telegrams. He stated that words likely to promote foreign complications were used.

The Chamber of Deputies discussed on Wednesday the first volume of the Penal Code, and adopted by a large majority the clause abolishing capital punishment. The announcement of the vote was greeted with loud cheers.

An international exhibition, under the patronage of Prince Humbert, is to be held at Milan in 1879.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber on the 22nd ult. discussed the Dutch Indian Budget, and passed by 62 against 2 votes the estimates of the expenditure, amounting to 112,000,000 fl. No question of general politics was touched upon. The clauses relating to the increase of the salaries of the officials attached to the High Court and to the remuneration of certain assistant residents were withdrawn. The debate was resumed on the 23rd, when the Second Chamber voted unanimously the remaining sections. The Minister for the Colonies declared, in the course of the debate, that he did not intend increasing the sales of Java coffee in view of the present state of the finances.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William gave a solemn audience on Monday to the members of the Chinese Legation. Herr von Bülow, Minister of State, was present.

Lord Odo Russell, our Ambassador at Berlin, who has been in England on a visit, returned late last week to his post.

The German Government has declined the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian Government to conclude a commercial treaty on the basis of the most-favoured-nation clause, on the ground that such an arrangement is incompatible with the economical interests of Germany.

The Bavarian Minister of Finance, Herr Berr, has resigned. The portfolio has been offered to Herr von Landgraff, but declined in consequence of that gentleman's serious illness.

The death is announced of Professor Lucas, director of the Academy of Architecture, at Berlin.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

An Imperial decree was promulgated on Tuesday, according to which the delegations are to meet on Dec. 5 next at Vienna.

On Tuesday the Lower House of the Austrian Reichstag continued the debate upon the paragraphs of the Bank Bill. The motion of the minority of the committee, proposed by Dr. Herbst, for the appointment of a vice-governor, was adopted by 144 against 119 votes, the Ministers voting for the motion.

Several Austrian papers state that authorisation has been given to Sir A. Buchanan, the British Ambassador, to conclude with Austria-Hungary a treaty of commerce on the basis of the most-favoured-nation clause.

ROUMANIA.

The Chambers were opened on Tuesday by M. Bratianno, the Prime Minister, in the name of Prince Charles. He said that the proclamation of Roumanian independence made in the last Session had been energetically confirmed by Roumanian soldiers on the battle-field. "We shall have," continued the Prince, "to add to our country's annals the names of Rahova and Grivitzia, and we are firmly convinced that, once Plevna has been taken, all Europe will recognise the independence of Roumania, and will understand that our country is equal to the fulfilment of the mission reserved for her on the Lower Danube. All Roumanians will have the same wish, the same will to secure the prosperity, independence, and greatness of the country." The speech was greatly cheered.

AMERICA.

After twenty-eight hours' continuous session, the United States Senate on Tuesday evening passed a resolution discharging the Election Committee from the duty of considering the credentials of Mr. Butler, thus bringing the case of this gentleman before the Senate itself, which has yet to act in the matter. Messrs. Conover and Patterson, the Republican Senators for Florida and South Carolina respectively, voted with the Democrats.

The House of Representatives has passed the Anti-Resumption Act by 133 against 120 votes. The bill repeals the clause of the Resumption Act which provided for the gradual withdrawal of greenbacks, and fixed Jan. 1, 1879, as the date for the final resumption of specie payments.

According to the American journals litigation has begun in the New York courts over the colossal fortune of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, amounting to £20,000,000. The will is contested by one of his sons, in consequence of himself and his sisters being cut off with only a million sterling!

The Senate, without disposing of the South Carolina case, has taken up Mr. Kellogg's claim to the Louisiana senatorship on Wednesday. Mr. Conover voted with the Republicans, thus causing a tie. The debate continued.

A resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African explorer.

In the South Carolina corruption cases, Francis Cardozo, State Treasurer, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and 4000 dols. fine; Robert Smalls, member of Congress, for bribery, is sentenced to three years'; L. Cass Carpenter, member of Congress, to two years'.

Terrific storms have prevailed along the Atlantic coasts, causing floods in Virginia and the Carolinas, washing away bridges and obstructing railways. A train near Charlotte, North Carolina, fell through a bridge, which had been undermined by a flood on the night of the 22nd ult., and several lives were lost. The United States steamer Huron was wrecked on the coast of North Carolina during a gale on Saturday morning. Eleven officers and eighty-nine men were drowned.

The Halifax (Nova Scotia) Fishery Commission has awarded to Great Britain 5,500,000 dols. as compensation from the United States in the matter. Two Commissioners, M. Delfosse and Sir Alexander Galt, concur in the award; but the United States' representative, Mr. Kellogg, dissents, because it does not place a sufficiently high value on the concessions made by the United States. No decision, however, on the Headland question has been come to, that remaining for further negotiation.

CANADA.

About 1000 persons, mostly young men, assembled last week at Montreal to inaugurate a "Canadian National Society." All the speakers strongly favoured the continuance of connection with Great Britain.

The official *Canadian Gazette* promulgates a full amnesty accorded by Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General, to the persons implicated in the north-west troubles in 1869.

Mr. Cauchon, the newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, arrived at Winnipeg on Nov. 22, and assumed office without experiencing trouble or resistance of any kind.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Cape Town despatches of the 6th ult. state that the Galekas have been completely crushed, and are breaking up into small parties, pursued by the colonial force and resisted by the Chief Moni. The Cape Government has announced that the disturbance may be considered at an end.

INDIA.

A telegram from Calcutta announces that the expedition under General Keyes has successfully attacked the Jowakis and destroyed several of their villages and fortifications, as well as their crops. An attack upon their principal stronghold was being prepared. The object of the Indian Government, it is stated, is simply to open up the country, not to occupy it.

The Government have (says a Calcutta telegram to the *Times*) at last released Ameer Khan, the Wahabee convict. The prisoner is a very old man, suffering from failing health. This act of leniency is generally approved.

With regard to the famine, the same correspondent says that the reports from Madras are still favourable. In Bombay the general condition of the people continued to improve, and prices were falling considerably.

AUSTRALIA.

A Reuter's telegram from Melbourne, dated the 12th ult., says that Chester won the Melbourne Cup. Chester (three-year-old, 6 st. 12 lb.) was owned and trained by Mr. E. De Mestre, of Sydney.

A telegram from Sydney of the same day informs us that the general elections of New South Wales are concluded, and that the Parliament would meet on the 20th ult.

We have news from Sydney, by way of San Francisco, to Oct. 10. The Legislative Assembly had passed the Appropriation Act and Loan Bill, authorising an expenditure of £1,200,000 for public works. Parliament was to be dissolved on Oct. 12, and the new elections to be held between Oct. 24 and Nov. 12. Mr. Garrett, the Secretary for Lands, had resigned in consequence of a difference of opinion between himself and the Premier on the Land question, his successor had not yet been appointed. The revenue of New South Wales for the September quarter amounted to £1,293,575, showing an increase of £81,310 over the corresponding quarter of last year.

The Financial Separation Bill has been withdrawn in the Queensland Assembly. The revenue of the colony for the September quarter was £470,000, showing an increase of £62,000 over the corresponding quarter of last year.

Sir W. Robinson, late Governor of Western Australia, arrived at Singapore on Oct. 29, and assumed his new post as Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The King of Italy has forwarded, through the Italian Ambassador, to Commander L. Verney Cameron a golden medal in commemoration of his travels across Africa.

The Khedive of Egypt, by special decree, has nominated Mr. E. A. R. Acton, formerly of the Board of Trade, and late member of the Supreme Council of the Egyptian Treasury, counsellor to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes that it is intended to establish a new University in the Norwegian town of Bergen. Eighty thousand crowns have already been subscribed towards this object. The other Scandinavian Universities are at Upsala and Lund, in Sweden, Christiania, in Norway, and at Copenhagen.

Another step towards the civilisation of Africa has, says the *Standard*, been made by this country, the King of Lucalla, a district lying to the south-east of St. Paul de Loanda, having been induced to enter into an engagement to put a stop to all human sacrifices amongst his people.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though, as we have previously remarked, there has been little of interest in the racing way since the termination of the Houghton Meeting, still the game has been played out to the very end. Indeed, those who were kept at Warwick to witness the decision of nine races last Saturday afternoon, and then were delayed some two hours on the homeward journey by a truck running off the rails, were fain to admit that it is very possible to have too much of a good thing. Turning first to Manchester, which, on the whole, proved far more attractive than Warwick, we find that Hopbloom (7 st. 9 lb.) followed up his recent success by winning the November Handicap in a common canter; so, though he disappointed the Duke of Montrose as a hurdle-racer, he has not proved a dear horse at the £2000 that was paid for him. Old Industrious was to the fore in a hurdle-race at Warwick; and Strike (10 st. 4 lb.) again appeared in winning colours, as he secured the Great Autumn Welter Cup from five opponents. Brenta, who is evidently a very useful filly, credited Lord Bradford with two races, in the second of which she beat that gay deceiver Jupiter, who must have cost his backers more money than they would like to think of, as, though he invariably starts a strong favourite, he can never be persuaded to do more than run second. The heavy state of the ground exactly suited Scamp (7 st. 2 lb.), though Norwich (7 st.) ran him to half a length in the Great Midland Counties Handicap, and the latter fully confirmed his Newmarket form with Albert Edward (7 st. 6 lb.), who was only a bad third. F. Archer appropriately won the last race of the season, and this year his persistent followers have had a grand time of it. We shall give a few statistics of winning jockeys on a future occasion.

"Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!" The flat-racing season ended on Saturday; and on Tuesday steeplechasing commenced in earnest at Croydon. Of course, the great event of the first day was the Grand National Hurdle-Race, for which eleven ran, among them being Woodcock (12 st. 7 lb.), who won this event last year. He was not, however, at all fancied on the present occasion, and had nothing to do with the finish, which lay between Citizen (10 st. 12 lb.) and Royal Oak II. (10 st. 5 lb.), a most exciting struggle, ending in the victory of the former by a head. The Great Metropolitan Steeplechase on Wednesday was a partial failure, as neither Citizen nor Antidote, who were greatly fancied, put in an appearance. Pride of Kildare (11 st. 4 lb.), the mistress of last season, had, therefore, only four to beat, and, as she had escaped with a lighter weight than could have been anticipated, none of the quartet could fairly extend her, and she cantered quietly home in front of Chimney Sweep

(10 st. 12 lb.). Sandown Park, on Tuesday and Wednesday, is the next fixture of any importance, and there is every prospect of a most successful meeting.

The list of nominations for the Waterloo Cup has been published. Several new names are in the list, and it seems likely that the prestige of the greatest coursing meeting of the year will be fully sustained.

On Saturday evening last the ninth annual assault-of-arms of the London Athletic Club took place at St. James's Hall. Unfortunately the heavy rain, which fell in torrents all the evening, kept away scores, even of those who had secured seats; still, there was a large and enthusiastic assembly. Nearly everything on the programme received great applause; but, undoubtedly, the success of the evening was the boxing of the two professionals, Tom Allen and Ned Doneley, in which the latter, though considerably the smaller man, displayed such wonderful quickness and cleverness that he fairly outfought his opponent at all points.

THE ADVANCE ON ERZEROUM.

The Russian advance westward in Asia, since the great defeat of Moukhtar Pasha on the 15th ult. at Yagni Tepe and the Aladja Dagh, has brought their army, independently of the capture of Kars, quite close to the important city of Erzeroum, the Armenian provincial capital. From the frontier town of Bayazid, which lies south-east of Kars on the road between Georgia and Armenia, there were several points at which the march towards Erzeroum might have been opposed, notably at Kupriko and Hassan Kaleh; but the Turkish forces seem to have exhausted their power of resistance in earlier conflicts. We give some views of these "stepping-stones to Erzeroum," from the Sketches made there by one of our Special Artists lately with the Turkish army in Asia. It will be remembered that Bayazid was taken and retaken at a previous period of the campaign. The position of Kupriko was occupied on the 28th ult. by General Heimann, and that of Hassan Kaleh on the next day; Moukhtar Pasha still retiring before his assailant. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief then made a stand in the fortified mountain pass of Deva Boyoun, six miles east of Erzeroum. The *Daily News* correspondent says:

"The pass of Deva Boyoun is a narrow valley, leading due east from Erzeroum to the wide plain of Hassan Kaleh, the latter an old-fashioned Turkish town, near which are the fountains of the Araxes. The pass is skirted by round hills, and near its eastern extremity is crossed by a ridge, which constitutes the second line of defence. Then comes a deep, precipitous ravine, and immediately beyond another ridge. On this is situated the head-quarters of the army. It is the link between the hills which form the first and principal lines. Opposite its centre, slightly to the left, is a long hill, crowned by a steeply-bounded plateau, narrow, like the hill itself. It is strongly intrenched, and forms the centre of the defence. To its right are two conical hills, somewhat oblique to the front, on which are two redoubts, armed with guns of position, and occupied by several battalions. To the left of the long hill is a rounded mamelon, projecting spur-like from the lofty mountains which fringe the plain. From this mamelon long trenches extend further east, intended to secure our left flank. In front of all run two rivulets, which, uniting, form one of the tributaries of the Araxes. In case of need, a large portion of the front could be inundated by blocking the course of these streams. From every point of view the line is exceedingly strong, and, unless I am much mistaken, the Russians will not try to carry it by direct attack. But it has its weak points; to my mind, fatal ones. To the north is the valley of Olti, parallel to the pass; to the south, another similar valley coming from the direction of Bayazid, and both debouching into the plain before Erzeroum. These valleys are separated from the plain of Hassan Kaleh by lofty mountains, at this season heavily covered with snow. By either of the valleys the enemy can turn the formidable barrier in their path; and our latest intelligence informs us that they are doing so."

Erzeroum lies on a slightly sloping plain at the foot of a range of rugged mountains, which rise six thousand feet behind it. Upon either side of the city a spur of hills runs from the mountain buttress behind far out into the plain. These side ranges are some six miles apart. Erzeroum cannot be attacked in the rear, but must be assaulted either from the plain in front or over one or other of the flanking hills. The northern of these hills commands the roads from Ardahan, Kars, and Bayazid; the southern hill those from Trebizond and Constantinople. Thus the Russian lines of operation are commanded by the northern hill, those of the Turkish communication by the southern hill. Upon both of these hills are strong intrenchments, carefully constructed, those upon the northern hill being a good deal stronger than those upon the south.

The defences of Erzeroum consist of detached works grouped together at three points, and of a citadel. The most important group of advanced works is that situated on the heights of the Top Dagh. These are constructed in two lines. The first comprises the three lunettes of Azizieh, of which two have their gorges defended by casemates, while the third is open. The second line lies about 600 yards in front of the wall of the town, and consists of two works, of which one is inclosed and the other open. The second group of works, of much inferior value to the first, is placed on the heights of the Keremet Dagh. The third group consists of the fort of Akhali and its adjuncts, and lies on the south of the town. None of these works are very strong, but that of Azizieh, which affords casemated shelter for thirty guns, is the strongest. The wall around the town is strengthened by eleven bastions, which are connected by means of trenches with the outworks. The citadel in the centre of the town is guarded solely by an old stone wall, flanked by eleven antiquated towers. It is used as an arsenal, but could not be expected to offer any serious resistance to an assaulting force which had already carried the outworks and the ramparts of the place. To defend Erzeroum properly a garrison of at least 20,000 men would be required, and these should be supported by 150 guns. Moukhtar Pasha has, probably, the proper proportion of soldiers within the place; but before the war there were only 116 guns in the works, of which sixty were of obsolete patterns. Such lines could not long resist bombardment and assault; but Moukhtar Pasha has now had some time at his disposal, and may have supplemented the original defences with earthworks as formidable as those that Ghazi Osman threw up so unexpectedly round Pleyna. But when the troops of Melikoff from Kars come up, if they can invest the place, Moukhtar Pasha will suffer under a disadvantage which has never oppressed his comrade in Bulgaria. Erzeroum contains 60,000 inhabitants, and in case of a siege or blockade these must be fed as well as the garrison. There will thus be a severe daily drain on the magazines, which must provide for these numerous useless mouths as well as for the fighting troops engaged in the defence of the ramparts. Before the arrival of Moukhtar Pasha these magazines were certainly not well filled, and it must be doubtful whether that General will have time to replenish them before the Russians completely invest the place. In these circum-

stances, unless bad weather should very seriously impede the march or the supplies of Melikoff's columns, it would seem very doubtful if Erzeroum can hold out.

THE TOWN AND CITADEL OF KARS.

The capture of Kars by the Russians on the night of Saturday, the 17th inst., was described in our last publication. A small map of the surrounding country, with the Turkish forts and lines of circumvallation, was also given in our Supplement of last week. It should again be referred to in reading the account of these fortifications here borrowed from a military correspondent of the *Times*, who was in Armenia during the late campaign:

Now that Kars has fallen it is permissible to give you a more detailed description of the fortress, which was twice before taken, first in 1828. At that time the fortifications consisted of an irregular quadrilateral figure, the northern face of which followed the course of the crest of the perpendicular cliffs on the right bank of the Kars Tchai; the western extremity was flanked by the citadel, a massive masonry building on a knoll commanding everything within range, ascended by 300 steps; the eastern end by a lofty circular tower. The east and western faces ran due south for about 320 yards, and were connected by the southern rampart, about 500 yards in length. The south-eastern angle was protected by the Yussuf Pasha Redoubt. The Karadagh Hill, which lies to the east, at a distance of nearly a mile, and which commands the fortifications as well as the town, had been occupied, and a redoubt containing fourteen guns thrown up.

In 1855 Kars once more found itself captured by the Russians. The works had been much strengthened, and, thanks to the untiring energy of Sir Fenwick Williams and his subordinates, Lake, Teesdale, Thompson, and Zohrab, extensive earthworks had been thrown up on the north of the Kars Tchai, as well as to the south of the town. The hills on the western face, which ran, generally speaking, in a northerly direction, were defended by a line of works called the Tahmasp Batteries. In the centre was a redoubt named, after its commandant, Teesdale Tabia. The southermost battery was within range of the river, the northern one close on the village of Tchakmak. These were, again, defended by an inner line of works, styled the English Tabia. The eastern banks of the Kars Tchai were guarded by the Arab and Karadagh Forts; while to the south of the town an intrenchment connecting the Hafiz Tabia on the south-east angle with the Khanli Tabia on the south-west, and then running up to the Takmash Lines, completed the chain.

The position taken up by the present work is very much what it was in 1855. The northern face stretches from the Veli Pasha in the north-west corner on the left bank of the Kars Tchai to the Arab, or Kara-Palteh, on the right bank in the north-east corner, thence the line runs nearly due south to the Karadagh Fort, across the plain, still in a southerly direction, to the Hafiz Pasha Tabia, where, branching off to the west, the line of intrenchments meets the Khanli Tabia at a distance of about 3000 yards; then, bearing north-west, we have the Suvarri Tabia, on the eastern bank of the river; and on the Tahmasp Hill, a mile north-west, we have the strongest fort in the place, which takes its name from the hill on which it stands. To the north of this we have the Tek Tabia, the Laz Tabia, and the Veli Pasha Tabia, while between it and the Arab Tabia are the Moukhlis, and Blum Forts. There are three advanced works, one 800 yards north of the Moukhlis, which, with its supports, enfilades the Kars Tchai ravine; one containing two mortars, one mile north-east of the Arab; and one 900 yards east of the Karadagh Fort. This work is constructed on a solid masonry plinth some 15 ft. in height, and commands the redan in its front, which is open at the gorge. The redan is armed with four 12 and one 15-centimetre guns; while the fort in its rear contains but one 15-centimetre and three 8-centimetre pieces. The Kara-Palteh redan is of irregular construction, thrown up to suit the ground; it contains three 15-centimetre, two 12-centimetre, two heavy mortars, and six field pieces. The profile is very slight; the gorge is open, but a long traverse runs down the centre of the work, against which the garrison have improvised hasty bomb-proof shelter huts. Otherwise the men on both these works live in tents. None of the parapets in the works were revetted when I went over them, except in the Hafiz, Khanli, and Suvarri Tabias, where the sods were laid on vertically, not horizontally. The Karadagh position was considered the key of the work. It commanded the citadel which contained all the ordnance stores, and the town which contained the commissariat magazines, and yet it presented every facility for a night attack. Neither of the forts on this face had ditches, they had no flanking defence for their parapets, nor did they offer to each other mutual support. I am aware that, according to our acceptance of the term, they ought not to be termed forts; but, as they have illegally assumed the title, we may let them retain it. All along the slopes of the Karadagh Hill are innumerable folds in the ground, affording cover to any number of men. Advancing up these, the assaulting columns might creep unnoticed (for such a thing as an outlying picket is unknown in the Turkish army) and overpower the garrison of the forts before help could arrive. We know that prior to the assault Hafiz Pasha Tabia had been abandoned and that the southern extremity of the town was undefended, save by the line of intrenchments of very slight profile which ran from fort to fort. The *trous de loup* were constructed on the most approved plan for conversion into rifle-pits by an intelligent enemy; in fact, on the southern and eastern faces Kars was quite open to assault.

We know that after the battle of the Aladja Dagh Mukhtar Pasha was only able to leave 10,000 men in the place. These, though sufficient to carry on ordinary siege duties, were by no means enough to man the defences to repel an assault directed on more faces than one. It must be remembered that the banks of the Kars Tchai are excessively steep, and that it takes a regiment nearly two hours to march from the eastern to the western forts, so that reinforcements could not readily be thrown from one position into another; a feint on the Tahmasp Tabia would necessitate the garrison of that portion of the fortress remaining on the alert, while the weak detachments in the Karadagh position might be overpowered by superior numbers, without it being possible for the commandant of the Tahmasp to detach a man to help them.

To me the fall of Kars by assault in the actual circumstances is a matter of no surprise. If well provisioned, it would stand a siege for ever. The batteries cannot be enfiladed—they cannot be commanded. Situated, as nearly all are, on the crest of a mountain, the casualties in their garrisons are necessarily small, for the majority of shot either pass over the works or bury themselves in the hillside below them. With a powerful garrison, strong reserves, and ready means of communication between the eastern and western systems of fortification, the place would be impregnable; but with a garrison scarcely sufficient to man the intrenchments, from the Arab to the Hafiz Pasha Tabia, it is not to be wondered that Kars has fallen.



THE TOWN AND CITADEL OF KARS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE CITY OF ERZERUM, LOOKING WEST FROM THE BRITISH CONSULATE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The will of the late "Commodore" Vanderbilt, who began life about sixty-seven years ago as a bargee plying between Staten Island and New York, and with a capital of five dollars fifty cents, and who died the other day, aged eighty-two, leaving behind him the comfortable sum of 100,000,000 dols.—say twenty millions sterling—has given rise to some very lively litigation in the Surrogate's Court of New York. Two sons and eight daughters survived the Commodore. To his daughters he bequeathed legacies ranging between 300,000 dols. and 500,000 dols. each; to his second son, Cornelius, he left only a life income in the interest at five per cent on the sum of 200,000 dols., without any power of anticipation or alienation; and his general and specific legacies, amounting to about 5,000,000 dols., he devised the residue absolutely to his eldest son, Mr. William J. Vanderbilt. His relatives think that 95,000,000 dols. is a trifle too much for him; and one of his sisters, Mrs. La Bau, has come forward to contest the validity of the will, on the score of undue influence having been exercised over her papa. I have met the old gentleman in my time, at a New York Club. His manners were bluff and his language was strong; but he had an eye that went right through you, so that you felt inclined to look at the wall behind you in quest of the bullet mark. A wondrously accumulative man. For the truth of the story that he could neither read nor write I am unable to vouch. When a man begins to be worth a few millions there is nothing more common than for people to go about declaring him to be wholly illiterate, and that when he was married he signed the register with his "mark." I should very much have liked to have the Commodore's x to a certified cheque.

Much sympathy is felt, I read, in American Society for the virtually disinherited Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. For my part, I never pass through Lincoln's-inn-fields without feeling intense sympathy, when I look at the severe stone front and shining plate-glass windows of the Soane Museum, for the unfortunate gentleman (a ripe scholar and accomplished writer) who was utterly and irrevocably disinherited, for a mere boodicea escapade, by the stern architect, his father.

Miss Braddon (Mrs. Maxwell) is very angry, and justly so, with the Steam Roller, and is not overpleased with the verdict of a British jury who recently declined to award compensation for her carriage being smashed, her coachman disfigured for life, two valuable horses irreparably injured, and her children terrified half out of their wits by a puffing, snorting, gasping, rumbling, fuming Iron Monster which was taking its walks abroad in the Knightsbridge-road. Miss Braddon has written a letter to the *Times* eloquently dwelling on her wrongs. Ladies have a right to be angry whenever they please; still, it is obvious that the decision of a British jury must not lightly be impugned. Those decisions are sometimes, it must be granted, very wonderful. This week, before Lord Coleridge, a case was tried in which a gentleman of antiquarian tastes strove to recover damages for the destruction of some ancient documents of great value which he had left in a house which he had rented, but of which his tenancy had expired. A woman was put in to take care of the empty house; and this lady appears to have lighted her kitchen fire with some of the ancient manuscripts, and to have crammed a portion of the remainder into the dust-bin. Some of the rescued MSS. were exhibited in Court. They included a deed-poll of the time of one of the Edwards, and a schedule of Civil List Pensions granted by Charles I. The Judge ruled that there was no evidence to show that the document-burning lady had been put into the house by the defendants, and the plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited. Do you remember a case some years since of the wife of the office keeper of a provincial probate court using a will, *temp. Elizabeth*, for the purpose of singeing a goose with?

There should be no wrong without a remedy; and I strongly advise Miss Braddon (who, at least, has my hearty and respectful condolence, to "take it out" of the Iron Monster by introducing a most abandoned and flagitious steam-roller into her very next novel. The Metallic Wretch might be made to do the most fearful things. Seriously, I thoroughly agree with Miss Braddon when she says that the Law should compel this very dangerous machine to do its work only in the dead of the night or in the early morning, when it would hurt no one.

A baked apple was the recipe for lowness of spirits prescribed in the case of the young lady who eloped from school in "The Boots at the Holly-Tree Inn." But I have a better cure for the meagrits. Read the "Personal" Column of the *New York Herald*, and you will at once and infallibly obtain the wherewith to laugh dull care away. I do not set so much store by the first notice in the newest column of "Personals" which has come under my notice:—"My Mother-in-Law is always delighted when I smoke Browne's Ecstatic Bliss Tobacco;" since that is obviously a puff for Browne. But the following strikes me as genuine and delicious:—"Five hundred babies are wanted immediately at Midget's Hall, corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth-street, for the Great National Baby Show. Apply between ten and two o'clock. 1000 dols. in premiums to first-class babies." I hope that the exhibiting (and fond) mammas will mark their infants before they take them to Midget's; otherwise some confusion might arise, even to the realisation of the equivoque in one of the most fantastic and the most delightful of Mr. Gilbert's "Bab Ballads," when the "exhibits" are returned. One more personal and I have done:—"Third Avenue Car.—Sunday evening.—Gentleman to whom lady in corner shook her head at would be pleased to hear from her in confidence. Address, mentioning what occurred, 'Diamond, Herald office.' I wonder what occurred. What did 'Diamond' do? Did he wink, so as produce an angry shake of the head from the lady in the corner? American young ladies (who are the most charming of their sex) can give to their features, when they are displeased, a very formidable expression. I remember one broiling summer afternoon during the Great Rebellion riding with the staff of a Federal General into the town of Culpepper, Virginia. Culpepper was dead Secesh. The men were all away, fighting in the Confederate ranks; but the ladies were gathered on the "stoops" of their houses, holding high aloft their parasols, and making faces at us.

Either Picus Mirandolus, Prince of linguists, is not dead, or Cardinal Mezzofanti, Pontiff of polyglot scholars, has come to life again; or else both have found a worthy successor in the "thoroughly educated and respectable Merchant of the best family," who advertises in the *Times* that he is a master of the Latin, English, German, Dutch, French, Italian, Spanish, and Russian languages, and that he is prepared to open a course of one hundred and eighty lessons for teaching Russian on his own method, intending to share the revenue accruing therefrom with the suffering families in the iron districts of South Wales and Monmouth. Had I time I should very much like to sit under this wonderful Merchant; but I have no doubt that he will find plenty of pupils; and I hold that dissemini-

nation of a knowledge of Russian among our educated classes would be a very great blessing. There is no nation whom we more systematically vilify, misunderstand, and misrepresent than we do the Muscovites; and one of the prime causes of our ill-founded aversion to a very gallant, intelligent, and warm-hearted people lies in the fact that we are almost entirely ignorant (I think Mr. W. H. Ralston will agree with me) of their speech. We have yet to learn that Slavonic is by no means a harsh or discordant tongue; that its gutturals are not more obtrusive than they are in Spanish; and that the language of the Czar's subjects has not been idly christened "the soft-flowing Russ." To hear a lady talk Russ, or, better, sing it, is, next to strawberries and cream on a hot July day in Piccadilly, the nicest thing that I know. I grant the language to be a difficult one; but much may be done in a hundred and eighty lessons.

Temple Bar is really to come down without delay. The City Comptroller has advertised for tenders from "Public Bodies" or "other persons" who will undertake to demolish the ugly structure at the western extremity of Fleet-street forthwith. This is excellent news; but—well; are you superstitious? Have you any faith in portents? *Have you noticed that there is something the matter with the Dragon on the summit of Bow Church steeple*, and that a scaffold has been erected round him for the workmen who are putting him to rights? This gilded vane is, manifestly, not the Old Original Dragon of Bow Church, about which so many grim legends have been told; but he may inherit some of the sentient feelings of his predecessor; and my belief is that the Dragon "felt bad" at the intelligence of the proximate demolition of Temple Bar, and that by too much "swingeing the scaly horrors of his folded tail" he hurt himself. We shall hear of Gog and Magog going weak at the knees next, and tumbling prone on their faces in Guildhall. Remember the terrible portents which preceded the insurrection of the Iceni under Boadicea against the Romans.

Mr. William Cullen Bryant's "Index Expurgatorius," which was transcribed in Mr. W. Fraser Rae's "Columbia and Canada," and to which, I think, I was the first to call attention in an "Echo," two or three weeks since, is going the round of the papers and giving rise to much healthy controversy. The general impression among educated people concerning Mr. Bryant's "Index" seems to be that the amiable and accomplished poet and Editor of the *New York Evening Post* has, while very properly objecting to the use of some palpably vulgar, impudent, or trivial expressions, shown himself fastidious overmuch as to the employment of many perfectly legitimate words. For example, Mr. Bryant places the verb "inter" under interdict. We must write in its stead, forsooth, "bury," for the reason, apparently, that "bury" is derived from the Saxon word "byrigan," whereas "inter" comes from the Latin "terra." All I have to say on this head is that if "interment" is to be "tapud"—not taboo—in consequence of its Latin etymon, we must surrender "tureen," which we get remotely from the Latin, but directly from the French "terrine," an earthen vessel; that we must never speak of "territory," or "terrace," or "terrestrial;" and that we must abandon "terrier"—literally, a dog that goes to earth. Mr. Bryant, perhaps, might prefer to call a terrier an "earth dog;" but in that case confusion might arise. A Dresden porcelain puppy or one of Minton's big bull-dogs in stone china is an "earth-dog" baked.

These "Echoes" are substantially of little worth, or none; but philosophically they are to me a continual source of pleasant and I hope not unprofitable meditation. They furnish me with ever fresh experience bearing on the various tempers of mankind. For instance, I very often perpetrate blunders in this column. *Humanum est errare*. Forthwith a host of correspondents from all parts of the world come forward to correct my mistakes. Some do their spiritizing gently; others good-humouredly; others quite complimentarily; others sneeringly; others spitefully; and others personally abusively. The last two classes of correctors are always anonymous. I take them as they come, and put them in a little pair of scales which I carry within me; and I rejoice to say that, as a rule, I find the good-humoured letters outweighing the malevolent ones to a surprising extent.

Mem: In connection with the above, I beg to thank a thoroughly genial correspondent who writes from Birkenhead, pointing out that the comic compound German word which I wrote "Constantinopolitanischersachsachspfeiffergesege" should be "Constantinopolitanischersachspfeiffergesege." Of course it should. Thank you, Sir. I also warmly thank the gentlemen who have written to me vituperatively on the same subject; and I respectfully recommend them, in future, to put just a little less cayenne into their mulligatawny soup. An excess of cayenne is bad for the temper. G. A. S.

The Town Clerkship of Leeds has become vacant by the resignation of Mr. C. A. Curwood, who has been appointed solicitor to the Great Eastern Railway.

At a large meeting held at Falmouth on Tuesday in aid of the funds of the Mount Edgecumbe Training-Ship at Plymouth, the Earl of Devon, the Bishop of Truro, and Mr. John Tremayne, M.P., forcibly urged on the meeting the benefit, not only to the boys but to the country at large, of such institutions; and Mr. Tremayne, in alluding to the Plimsoll agitation, expressed his belief that more ships were lost from want of good seamen than from their hulls being rotten.

The former pupils of Professor Hirsch, of Connstadt, on the Neckar, have presented him with a memorial of £350, as a slight recognition of their appreciation of the kind and considerate treatment received at his hands. To his judicious training upwards of a hundred former pupils in England and Scotland desire to attribute their success in life, both as professional men and as connected with manufactures, trade, and commerce, and are contributors to the memorial fund.

A large gathering was held in the Birmingham Townhall on Wednesday night, when prizes, publicly subscribed for, were distributed to such of the Board School children as had succeeded either by writing essays or answering questions in connection with the subject of kindness to dumb animals. Mr. George Dixon presided, and the prizes, numbering 557, were distributed by Professor Rolleston. The following letter was read from Mr. Bright at the opening:—"Rochdale, Nov. 22. Dear Miss Goddard,—I cannot come to your meeting; but I am very glad your good cause excites so much interest as to enable you to hold a public meeting in its favour. If children at school can be made to understand how it is just and noble to be humane even to what we term inferior animals, it will do much to give them a higher character and tone through life. There is nothing meaner than barbarous and cruel treatment of the dumb creatures who cannot answer us or resent the misery which is so often needlessly inflicted upon them. Wishing you a constant and growing success, I am, very sincerely yours, John Bright."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank directors, at their weekly court on Thursday morning, reduced the rate of discount from 5 per cent, at which it was fixed on the 11th ult., to 4 per cent.

The annual dinner of the Inventors' Institute took place on Wednesday evening at St. James's Hall, Regent-street, Sir Antonio Brady in the chair.

Alderman Sir Francis Truscott on Wednesday evening entertained the members of the Police Committee of the Corporation and other friends at the Guildhall Tavern.

A timepiece and a purse of sovereigns have been presented, as a mark of regard, to Captain Charles Mercier, on his resigning the chairmanship of the Hospital Saturday Fund.

Mr. Walter, M.P., presided on Wednesday at the annual festival dinner in aid of the Home for Little Boys at Horton Kirby. Subscriptions amounting to £1140 were announced.

The University College (or North London) Hospital has received £2000 under the will of the late Mr. George Moore, of Whitehall, Cumberland, and Bow Church-yard, London, to be applied in some way that may yield a permanent benefit to the institution.

The Society of Apothecaries have decided to offer two prizes for competition by young women under twenty years of age in the science of botany. The prizes will consist of a gold medal and a silver medal and books, to be awarded to the first and second candidates respectively in order of merit.

An address illustrative of experiences in war correspondence was delivered in the Opera Theatre of the Crystal Palace on Wednesday by Mr. Archibald Forbes, Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*. Mr. Forbes's narrative of the incidents of the campaign was told to a numerous and interested audience, by whom he was warmly cheered.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., in presiding at a meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company on Tuesday, alluded to the unparalleled fall which had taken place in the price of furs. One cause was the general depression of trade, and another was the war in the East. Russia was their great customer. The causes, therefore, were temporary.

Superintendent Mott, who, as being chief of the A division, has for some years had charge of the police on public occasions at Westminster, died, after a short illness, last Saturday morning. Mr. Mott, who was greatly respected, was in his forty-ninth year, and was the father of Miss Emily Mott, a well-known vocalist.

Temple Bar, which, having been propped upon crutches for nearly two years and a half, is at length about to disappear. In the *Times*' advertising columns has appeared an official notice from the Controller's Office at Guildhall, inviting applications from public bodies or private persons for the "immediate removal" of the structure. The existing structure dates from the reign of Charles II., and is said to have been designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week of November was 80,487, of whom 39,116 were in workhouses and 41,371 received out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 1234, 3969, and 12,275 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 812, of whom 578 were men, 191 women, and 43 children.

At the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening Professor Bell gave a lucid description of his invention, the telephone, for the transmission of articulate sounds. Conversation was carried on by the lecturer, Mr. Le Neve Foster (the president of the society), the Earl of Caithness, and other gentlemen, with correspondents at a neighbouring hotel, and with another correspondent in Gough-square, nearly a mile distant, through the medium of the underground wires of the postal telegraph.

The Veterinary Department of the Privy Council having issued authority to the Smithfield Club for the transit of live stock through the metropolis upon the occasion of the cattle show to be held, as usual, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, the council of the club have given notice to all exhibitors of the special arrangements to which they will have to conform. The show opens on Monday week. The entries are equal to those of any previous year, and the Queen and the Prince of Wales will exhibit in the Devon, shorthorn, and sheep classes.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week an attempt was made to reverse the decision of a special meeting held on the 14th ult., that two bills should be prepared and submitted to Parliament with a view to the board having charge of the water supply of the metropolis. The contention was that sufficient time had not been afforded properly to consider so great an undertaking. The motion to rescind the previous resolution was lost by a majority of three in a full board.

The expectation that the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in India would reach a total of half a million sterling is not unlikely to be realised, after all. On Wednesday the Mayor of Sydney telegraphed to the Lord Mayor to the effect that by the mail that day he had remitted £6000 in aid of the fund, and that more would follow. The fund, reckoning that contribution, amounts to £482,400. Remittances to the extent of £455,000 have been made to India, and a further sum will be dispatched after the meeting of the committee on Monday next.

A quarterly court of the governors of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, was recently held—Mr. T. P. Beckwith in the chair. It was stated that a grant of £823 6s. 8d. had been received from the Hospital Sunday Fund. The following legacies, &c., had been announced:—Mrs. Rose Taylor, £10; executors of the late James Graham, Esq., £2000, and for the "Rose Charity Fund," £250; Miss Crowe, £100 duty-free; executors of the late T. and W. Milner, £200; ditto of Mrs. Alicia Harvey, £100. The number of in-patients admitted since Aug. 2 was 281; discharged, many greatly benefited, 244; died, 53; new out-patient cases, 335. The report was unanimously adopted.

Lord Derby on Wednesday afternoon received a deputation from the Society for the Protection of British Interests against Russian Aggression in the East, the Turkish Defence Fund Association, and the Polish Society of the White Eagle, headed by Lord Strathearn and Campbell, who presented a long memorial setting forth the reasons why, in the opinion of the memorialists, England should at once intervene to save Turkey from being crushed by her foe. In the course of his reply, Lord Derby said that he could not endorse the proposition that the true line of communication between England and India lay through the Euphrates Valley; for while the navigation of the Suez Canal was uninterrupted, it was sufficient for all purposes. With respect to the Ministerial policy, the Government had held the same course throughout, and had not deviated from a line of conditional neutrality. The Government had already expressed its views as to the

necessity of not allowing the Turkish capital to pass into other hands, and from these they did not intend to depart in the slightest degree.

The Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and two or three ladies of the civic party, visited the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, at Upper Norwood, last Saturday afternoon, before proceeding to the Crystal Palace. The institution, of which Mr. and Mrs. Francis Campbell are, as principal and lady superintendent, the guiding spirits, is now in the fifth year of its labours. Its object is to lead the pupils through an ordinary education to such useful knowledge of music and musical instruments as will enable them to earn a livelihood either as performers, as tuners, or as manufacturers. A concert was given by the pupils of the college during the stay of the Lord Mayor, whose visit was one of state, the City Marshal and the sword and mace bearers being in attendance.

At the weekly meeting on Wednesday of the School Board for London—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the debate was resumed on Mrs. Sur's motion to the effect that, after a period of probation, the length of which should be determined by the School Management Committee, children who evince no talent for drawing be permitted to discontinue its study, geometrical drawing excepted. The proposition was negatived by a large majority. The board resolved to adjourn on Dec. 19, over Christmas, to Jan. 9.—On Monday night the new schoolhouse erected by the School Board for London in Boundary-lane, Walworth-road, was opened by Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the board. The building is on the model generally adopted, will accommodate 810 children, and has cost £13,675, inclusive of site and legal charges.

There were 2398 births and 1571 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 4, and the deaths 142, below the average. The deaths from smallpox, which in the two preceding weeks had been 25 and 14, rose to 27 last week, a higher number than in any week since the end of July last: 13 cases were certified as unvaccinated, 3 as vaccinated, and in the other 11 the medical certificates gave no information as to vaccination. There were 82 deaths from measles, 55 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 32 from whooping-cough, 38 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 338 and 313 in the two previous weeks, rose to 409 last week, but were 56 below the corrected average; 267 resulted from bronchitis, and 104 from pneumonia. The widow of a farmer died at 103, New-street, Deptford on the 18th ult., whose age was stated to be one hundred years. In Greater London 2884 births and 1823 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 42.8 deg., being 1.0 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 11.9 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 59.7 hours.

At a meeting of the board of the Great Eastern Railway, held on Wednesday, Sir Henry Whatley Tyler was elected a director of the company in the place of Sir Edward William Watkin, M.P., resigned.

The Duke of Westminster presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture. There are twenty-two agricultural pupils at the school.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ADOLPHUS SLADE.

This distinguished old naval officer died at his London residence, 3, Hyde Park-place, on the 18th ult., in his seventy-fourth year. He was fifth son of the late General Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H., of Maunsell, Somerset. He comes of a family which has devoted nearly all its sons to the military and naval services, no less than seven of them having been engaged during the Crimean War. Adolphus Slade, in his youth, carried off the gold medal at the Naval College at Portsmouth; served at the battle of Navarino in the Hind cutter; also served in H.M.S. Tyne, on the South American station; was engaged at Algiers on board the flag-ship Revenge, in 1827; travelled extensively in Turkey and Russia, during the campaign of 1828-9, and wrote an account called "Records of Travels in Turkey," which has gone through three editions. In the year 1834 he was appointed additional Lieutenant to the flag-ship Caledonia in the Mediterranean, and for the next three years, with his knowledge of Turkish, was employed in confidential diplomatic missions. In 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and in 1846 was appointed to take the first iron ship in the Navy, the Recruit, on an experimental cruise. In 1846 he received his Post-Captain's rank, and shortly afterwards was specially selected by the Foreign Office to proceed to Turkey, when a breach seemed imminent between that country and Austria on account of the Hungarian refugees. Shortly afterwards he was "lent" to the Porte by the British Government for the purpose of reorganising the Turkish Navy, in which labours he was employed twenty years, including the Crimean War. He then laid the foundations of the present Turkish fleet. He rose to the rank of Admiral in the Turkish Navy, and received the title of Muchaver, or Consulting Pasha. He died a Vice-Admiral in the British Navy. He was honoured with a Knighthood of the Order of the Bath, and was decorated with the order of the Osmanli in brilliants, the order of the Medjidieh, the English and Turkish Crimean medals, and the medal for Navarino. Sir Adolphus Slade was never married. A

portrait and memoir of this officer appeared in our number of Feb. 4, 1854. The portrait now engraved is from a more recent photograph.

THE "HISTORY OF CAVALRY."

A portrait of Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Denison, now commanding the Governor-General's body-guard in Canada, will be found on another page. This gallant officer, who sojourned last year at St. Petersburg, is author of a prize essay on "the history of Cavalry," written for the Imperial Government of Russia. It was the Grand Duke Nicholas, the present Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in Bulgaria, who, as Inspector-General of the Russian cavalry, in 1874, with the Emperor's sanction, invited officers of every nation to compete for three prizes, offered for the three best books upon this subject. The prizes have not yet been awarded by the commission appointed to examine and compare the merits of the essays contributed by various writers. Colonel Denison, however, is allowed to publish the English edition of his work. It appears, under the auspices of Messrs. Macmillan and Co., in the form of a handsome volume, of five or six hundred pages, furnished with a dozen maps and plans of notable cavalry actions or campaigns. We can promise the reader of military history a large amount of instructive entertainment from perusing Colonel Denison's book.

The introductory chapter, as might be anticipated from our recollections of Homer's Iliad, and of the Egyptian and Assyrian modes of warfare, so often mentioned in the Old Testament Scriptures, treats rather of chariots than of armed riders on horseback. Scythian, Median, and Persian cavalry, and those of Thessaly and Thrace, are the first described in order of time. Both the Greeks and the Romans, in their heroic age, depended rather upon foot soldiers; but the classical scholar will appreciate Colonel Denison's citations of those instances which show the gradual introduction of cavalry as an auxiliary in the field. Xenophon's treatise upon this subject is quoted and analysed; and the Macedonian system of armament and tactics is described. The wars of Hannibal with Rome, the campaigns of Scipio Africanus and of Julius Caesar, and the regular organisation of cavalry under the Empire, with the degeneracy of the old Roman "legions" and the increase of barbarian troops, successively pass under our attention. The aptitude of the Gauls, the Parthians, the Huns, and other nations hostile to Rome, for this manner of fighting, is worthy of remark.

After the fall of the Western Empire, in the feudal stage of European reconstruction, we come to the institution of chivalry. This portion of Colonel Denison's historical inquiry is, perhaps, the most interesting to the mere general reader. He dwells particularly upon the Crusades, and their secondary effects in the changes that were made in the military habits and fashions of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The mercenary companies of soldiery that overran Italy and other countries; the victories achieved by English archers under the Plantagenet Kings, and by Swiss infantry at a later date, lessening the relative value of mounted knights and men in armour; finally, the use of firearms, both artillery and musketry, in the organisation of regular armies, find their due place. It is with the sixteenth century, following the suggestions and predictions of Machiavelli, that the distinctive functions of modern cavalry and infantry began to be well understood.

From this point of the history, Colonel Denison's work becomes more especially valuable to the professional student of the military art. However singular may now appear the use of a great variety of firearms, the match-lock, petronel, arquebus, and long pistol, in the hands of mounted soldiery, and the establishment of dragoons, as first intended, to dismount upon their fighting ground and to act as foot-soldiers, some of these ideas, it will be seen, have lately been revived in successful practice. We may accompany Colonel Denison in his reviews of the Thirty Years' War in Germany; of the performances of Cromwell with his Ironsides on Marston Moor, and those of Prince Rupert; the wars of Louis XIV., of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, those of Charles XII. of Sweden, Peter the Great of Russia, and Frederick the Great of Prussia. Napoleon the Great's wars, it need scarcely be said, fill a yet larger space in this history; and the figure of Murat, *le beau sabreur*, dashes across the stage. The numbers, the mobility and efficiency, of the Russian light cavalry, particularly of the Don Cossacks, in the campaign of 1812, and in some other celebrated battles, proved highly important.

In his notices of military events belonging to our time, the Crimean War, the American Civil War, the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, and the Franco-German War of 1870, the author finds occasion to indicate very precisely the capabilities of mounted troops, and the most advantageous way of using them. The famous Balaklava Charge is said, we believe rightly, to be worth nothing as an example for military instruction, in this special point of view, though an astounding display of English bravery. In America, the Kentucky mounted riflemen of General Morgan, and those of General Forrest, on the Southern side, and the cavalry exploits of Generals Wilson and Sheridan, for the North, marked a new era for these means of warfare. The Prussian Uhlan in the war of 1870, by covering the advance of their main army with a vast swarm of patrols and reconnoitring parties, greatly contributed to the French defeat. In conclusion, the practical observations made by Colonel Denison

seem to claim the attention of military men. He holds that the revolver, or repeating pistol, not the sabre, is now the proper weapon for men fighting on horseback. They should be taught to charge revolver in hand, and to take aim and fire while riding at full speed. The sabre should be kept only for use in pursuit, and in combat with the enemy's horsemen. But the greater part of the cavalry should be mounted riflemen, who could get off, put their horses under cover, and fight in a defensive position on foot, accompanied perhaps by light artillery. We leave these propositions to the judgment of professional soldiers.

Brighton was busy on Wednesday evening. The third of the series of Gilchrist science lectures for the people was given under the Dome by Mr. P. Martin Duncan, M.D., F.R.S., on Mountains and the Interior Energies of the Earth; the monthly handicap competition of members of the Brighton Swimming Club went off satisfactorily at Hobden's Baths; and the annual prize distribution of the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers took place at the Corn Exchange, the Mayor distributing the prizes.

THE BRUCE STATUE AT STIRLING.

The battle of Bannockburn, fought on June 24, 1314, in the plain below Stirling Castle, secured Scottish independence. A monument of Sir William Wallace has long been standing on the Abbey Crag, overlooking the plains of the Forth, where some of his valiant deeds were performed. The monument of "King Robert the Bruce," as he is styled in old-fashioned language by Scottish writers, has just been erected on the rock of Stirling Castle. Its conception and furtherance, as well as that of the Wallace monument, are due in great measure, we believe, to the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers, founder of the Grampian Club and Scottish Historical Society of London, and author or editor of many works of Scottish literary antiquities. The movement was commenced in London by Dr. Rogers in the spring of 1870, and was latterly carried on under the co-operation of a committee at Stirling, of which General Sir James Alexander, the well-known traveller, was chairman, and the secretary was Mr. William Christie, master of Cowan's Hospital.

Saturday last, when the Bruce monument was unveiled, was a public holiday in Stirling. Between one and two o'clock the various public bodies collected in front of the Corn Exchange, and a procession was formed. It started for the Castle Hill at two o'clock, preceded by the Grand Marshal, bearing the two-handed sword of King Robert the Bruce, which had been that morning sent by a special messenger from Broomhall, near Dunfermline, at the instance of its custodian, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. On reaching the Castle esplanade the procession opened up, when the Provost, magistrates, and the members of the Bruce Committee walked to a space reserved for them in front of the monument. Sir James Alexander presided, and was supported by the Provost and Town Council of Stirling. A deputation from the London Committee was also present, consisting of Dr. Charles Rogers, Dr. Charles Mackay, Lieutenant-General Alexander, and Thomas Wilson Reid. The statue was formally uncovered by Lady Alexander amid the acclamations of the large gathering, while a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the castle. After a speech by Provost Christie, who accepted the statue in the name of the magistrates and Town Council of Stirling, the Rev. Dr. Rogers addressed the large assemblage, reciting the history of the battle of Bannockburn and of King Robert the Bruce.

The monument occupies a commanding position in front of Stirling Castle, 140 ft. east of the counterscarp, and 10 ft. from the north wall of the esplanade, being placed on a spot whence may be described a portion of the battle-fields of Stirling Bridge and Bannockburn. Resting on its massive

(Continued on page 525.)

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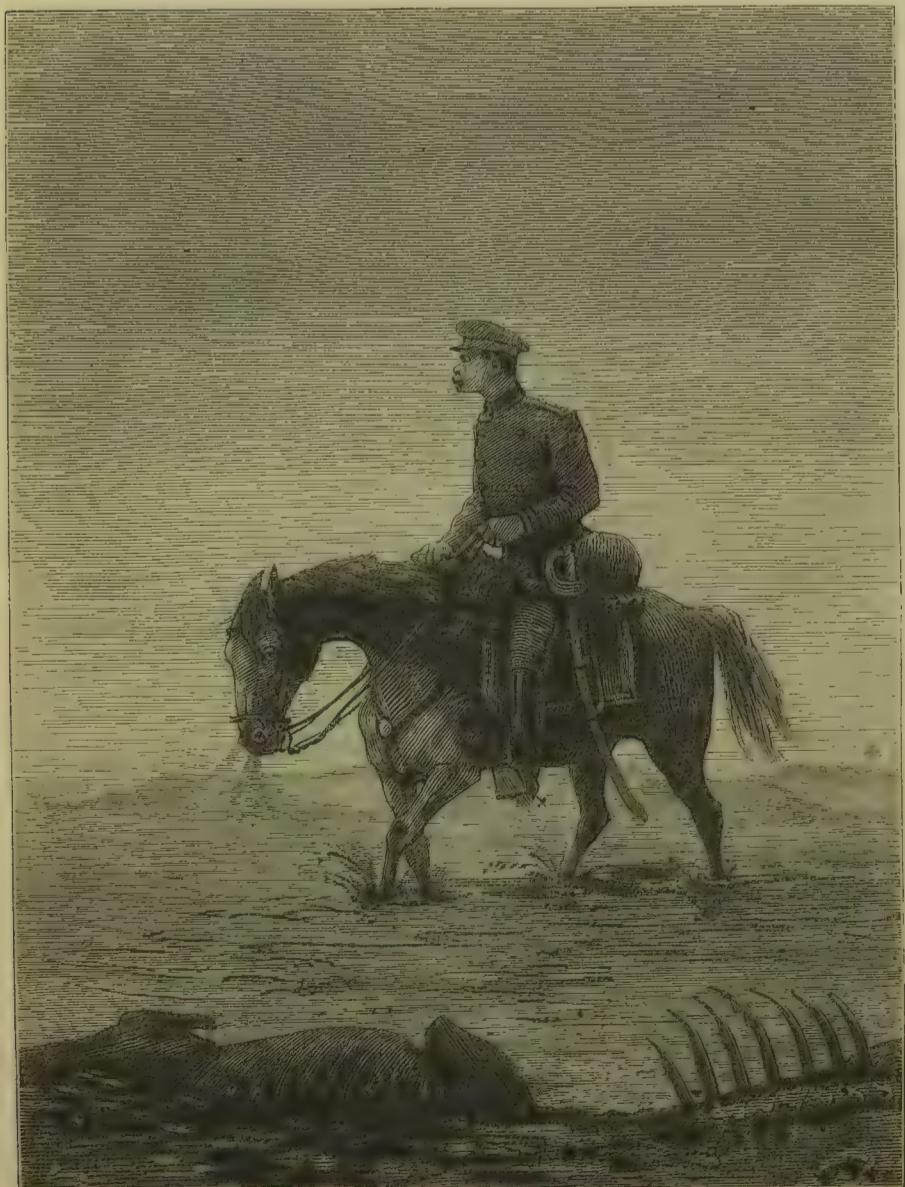
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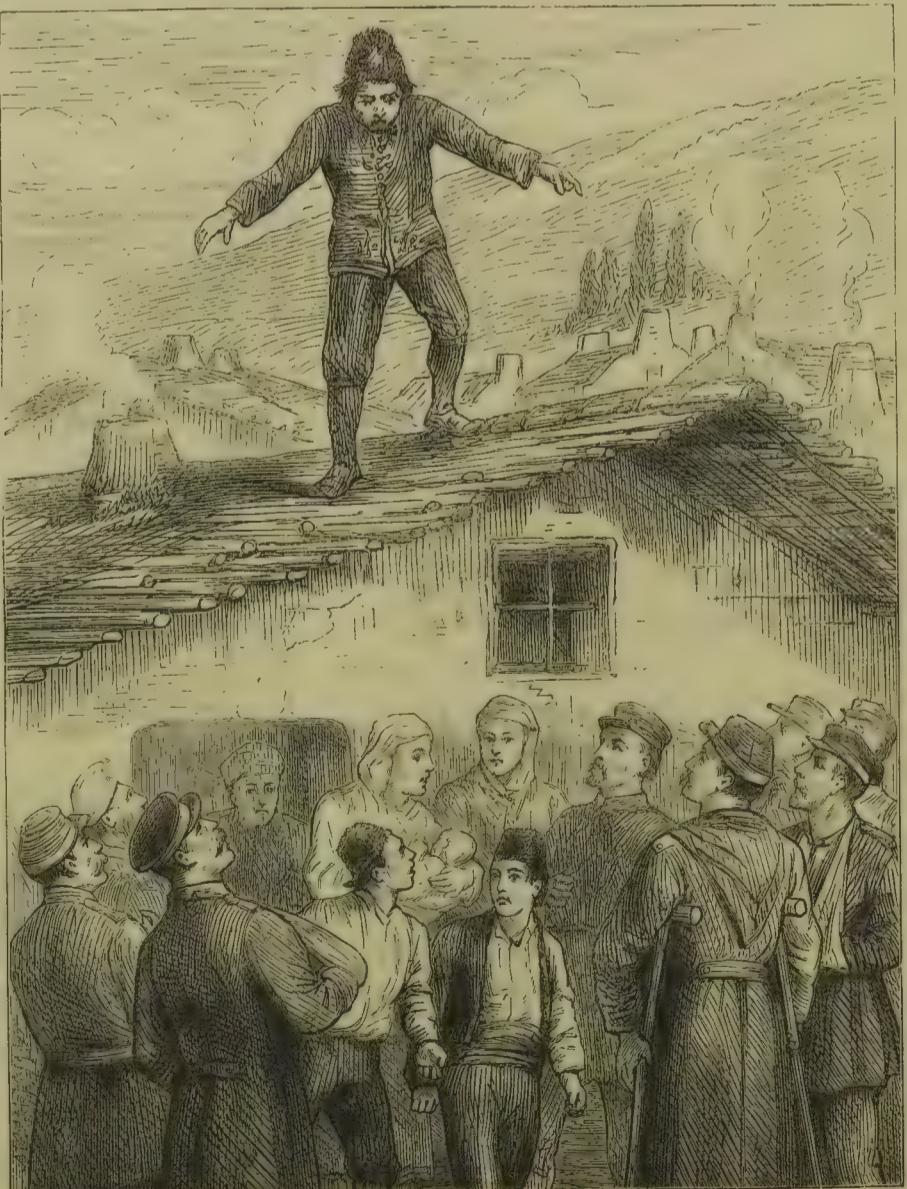
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STATUE OF KING ROBERT BRUCE AT STIRLING.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE T. DENISON,
AUTHOR OF "A HISTORY OF CAVALRY."

pedestal, the outline of the statue can be discovered on the adjacent plain, and not indistinctly from the Wallace Monument on the Abbey Crag, a mile and a half to the north-eastward. The statue represents the Patriot King in the act of sheathing his sword. He is equipped in chain and plate armour, with a plumed helmet, clasped by a crown of gold. His countenance indicates magnanimity and dauntless courage; across his shoulders is a Royal robe, which the artist has ingeniously draped. Behind the statue is a Scottish shield, on which rests the crozier of St. Fillan, borne by the Abbot of Inchaffray, as he

signalled the troops to an act of devotion, when the battle of Bannockburn commenced. Resting against the shield is the King's battle-axe, a blow from which felled the adventurous Bohun. Shield and battle-axe are surrounded by plants of the Scottish thistle—the national emblem. The statue, 9 ft. in height, is supported on a freestone pedestal, 6 ft. square and 10 ft. high, and which bears the lion rampant in its centre block. The work admirably sustains the reputation of Mr. Andrew Currie, the Border sculptor, whose monumental statues of Hogg and Mungo Park amply justified his being intrusted with the work.

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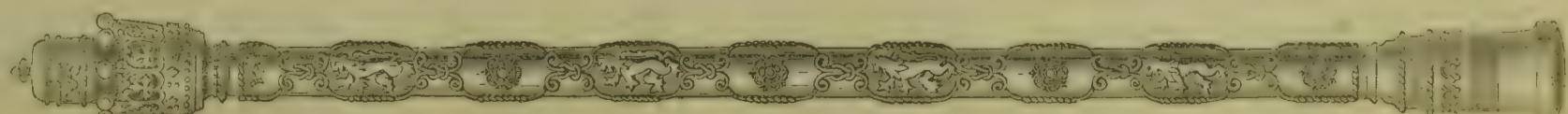
THE TAY BRIDGE, FROM THE NORTH.

THE TAY BRIDGE.

We give two illustrations of this important structure, which has recently been completed. The project of building a bridge over the Tay, so as to shorten the way from Dundee and the North-East of Scotland to the South, was conceived very early in railway history. A meeting of the shareholders of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway (afterwards the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, and now merged into the North British), held in September, 1815, empowered the Board to take all the necessary steps to construct a bridge at or near Newburgh, or to agree with any other company to assist in constructing the bridge. The intention at that time took the form of a high-level bridge, which the Dundee and Perth and Edinburgh and Northern Companies agreed to construct at an estimated cost

of between £100,000 and £150,000. This agreement was never carried into effect. Previously, proposals had been made for a low-level bridge near the same spot, making use of Mugdrum island in the Tay, and, in consequence of opposition to this scheme, another project was to construct a swing bridge, so as to accommodate the river traffic. The question rested in abeyance till 1865, when the initiatory steps for the promotion of a bridge were taken by an independent company; but this also came to nothing. In 1866 the North British Company promoted a bill for a bridge and railway connection at Dundee, substantially coinciding with the bridge now built; but this also fell aside owing to the financial circumstances of the line. It was not till the Session of 1870 that an Act for the bridge was obtained, the project being promoted as a separate undertaking, but warmly

supported by the North British Company. The capital authorised by the Act was £350,000 in shares of £116,000 in loans, of which sum £339,000 has been raised, the North British subscribing a portion of the amount. The work was begun in June, 1871, and the foundation-stone was laid on July 22. The stone abutment for the land end and the two brick piers before the water is reached were quickly erected, and the cylinder to form the foundation of the first water pier was floated into position in October of the year named. The entire length of the bridge contract was 10,112 ft., but some small spans on the north side and a series of brick arches, thirty-four in number, included in the land line contract, bring up the actual length of the bridge to a little over two miles. From the end of 1871 till now the bridge works have made progress, but various causes helped to retard the work



in its earlier years. Among these causes were the death of the contractor, Mr. De Bergue, and the alterations in the form of the bridge, as well as in the methods employed in constructing it, owing to the bed of the river not having answered the original expectations. After fourteen piers, being those nearest the south end, on the original plan of engaged pillars of solid brickwork resting on a submerged base, had been completed, and a good deal of work at the other and shallower side had been done, the plan of using brick above high water was discarded in favour of iron, and in the case of the larger piers the method of laying the foundations was also changed.

Starting from Dundee on a wide radius, to change the direction from the shore line to the straight flight over the river, the bridge rises by a gradient of 1 in 73 to the summit level, at the north end of the large spans, where the roadway is 88 ft. above high water, and about 100 ft. above the mean tide level. The descent to the south side is 1 in 363, or to the eye nearly level. The thirteen spans of 245 ft. each, placed in the centre of the river, and filling up nearly one third of the length of the bridge, form of themselves a great work, the size and importance of which can hardly be judged either by the view from the river below or by the passenger who will only see the work from the train. Approaching from either side, there is a distance of about 3500 ft., where the line is laid on the top of the girder, and the train will travel in the open. When the wide spans are reached the rails run on the bottom of the 27 ft. high girder, and the long straight lines of the structure give the roadway the appearance of a tube or tunnel, as this part of the bridge is approached. Far beneath, the passenger will see the hurrying ebb or flow of the strong tide of the Tay, sometimes in rough weather lashed into fury by the tempests that sweep down from the hills. Excepting the unfastened girders that fell, no part of the structure has shown a sign of failure, although the storms since the highest and most exposed parts of the structure were built have been of unsurpassed severity. A walk across the bridge gives a sense of enormous strength in the structure, and although the lines of the structure are wholly straight, or diagonal, its extent, its lightness, and its ever-shifting lines give it a picturesque effect. The view of country, of sea and river, fertile land and distant mountain, obtained from the higher piers is superb. The rails are laid double throughout—that is to say, a service rail with a guard rail within, keyed into a double chair, and laid upon a continuous sleeper of pitch pine. The roadway presents a sound, serviceable line, the excellent finish of every part being noticeable. The weight of the steel rails and chairs is given as 1 cwt. per foot, the rails themselves being 75 lb. to the yard.

Our Illustrations are from the photographs in Valentine's "Views of Scottish Scenery."

THE EARL MARSHAL'S STAFF.

Upon the occasion of the Duke of Norfolk's marriage last week, Garter King-at-Arms and the members of the College of Arms made their noble chief a present of a gold enamelled baton, with the arms of Mowbray, the red and white roses enamelled in their proper colours. It is tipped at the ends with black and surmounted by a ducal coronet, below which is a representation of an Earl's coronet; at the bottom of the baton the arms and supporters of the Duke of Norfolk are enamelled. It bears the following inscription:—"Presented by the Corporation of the College of Arms to the Most Noble Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, on the occasion of his marriage, November 21, 1877." We give an Illustration of this ornamental staff, which was designed by Mr. John F. Bentley, of John-street, Adelphi.

The Earl Marshal is the eighth great officer of State. This office, until it was made hereditary, always passed by grant from the King, and never was held by tenure or serjeanty (by any subject) as the offices of Lord High Steward and Lord Constable were sometimes held. The title is personal, the office honorary and officiary. He was formerly styled Lord Marshal only, until King Richard II., June 20, 1397, granted letters patent to Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, and to his heirs male, by the name and style of Earl Marshal; and, further, gave him power to bear in his hand a gold truncheon, enamelled with black at each end, having at the upper end of it the King's arms engraved thereon, and at the lower end his own arms. The first Lord Marshal dates from 1135, but in 1476 Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, second son to King Edward IV., was by his father created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal in right of his wife, Anne, daughter and heir to John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. In 1483, John, Lord Howard, became Earl Marshal in right of his wife, Anne, widow of that Duke of York; in 1486, William, Lord Berkeley, Earl of Nottingham, in right of Isabel, his mother, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, first Duke of Norfolk, under Henry VII.; in 1497, Henry Tudor, Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII., second son to Henry VII.; in 1509, Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey (son to John, Lord Howard, Duke of Norfolk, attainted), created Earl Marshal, and then restored as Duke of Norfolk; Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, served the office till 1546, when Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, succeeded; he was attainted in 1546. His successor, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, was beheaded. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, also served the office till beheaded. In 1553, Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who was restored to his blood and honours by Queen Mary; in 1554, Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, who shared the fate of his father in 1571. In 1621, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey (grandson of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, by his son, Philip, Earl of Arundel), was created Earl Marshal. In 1646, Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel, succeeded, and died in 1652; Henry Howard, his second son, was by Charles II. created Lord Howard of Castle Rising in Norfolk, and afterwards hereditary Earl Marshal and Earl of Norwich. He succeeded his brother as Duke of Norfolk. In 1683, Henry Howard, Lord Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, was Earl Marshal. In 1701, Thomas Howard succeeded his uncle, and became Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal; in 1732, Edward, Duke of Norfolk, brother of the above, succeeded; and, in 1777, Charles Howard, cousin to the above Duke of Norfolk, became Earl Marshal. He was succeeded by Charles, tenth Duke, on whose death, in 1815, his cousin, Bernard Edward, succeeded, and Henry Charles, thirteenth Duke of Norfolk, became Earl Marshal. On his death, in 1856, he was succeeded by Henry Granville, late Duke of Norfolk, and father of the present Duke.

Lord Howard of Glossop was Deputy Earl Marshal from February, 1861, to December, 1868, during the minority of his nephew, the present Duke.

The functions of the high office of Earl Marshal of England were empowered to be executed in person by the Dukes of Norfolk, notwithstanding their being of the Roman Catholic religion, by an Act of Parliament, which received the Royal assent June 24, 1824.

The first Cantor Lecture of the present session in connection with the Society of Arts was given on Monday night by Mr. Mr. William Arnott, F.C.S., who took as his subject "The Manufacture of Paper." Colonel Donnelly presided.

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Aptness of epithets is less cultivated than it ought to be, so

that we find the title of *Illustrious Irishwomen* given to two large volumes containing what are more correctly described as "memoirs of some noted Irishwomen from the earliest ages to the present century," by E. Owens Blackburne (Tinsley Brothers); the compiler, for the sake perhaps of alliteration, having apparently convinced himself that "illustrious" and "noted" are interchangeable epithets. This is by no means true; but it is very true that the "noted," as the contents of the two volumes under consideration fully testify, may be far more entertaining and amusing, if less impressive and instructive, than the "illustrious." Peradventure neither of the two confounded epithets can be properly applied to the Queen Macha, the Queen Méave, the Saint Brigit, the Dearbhorguill, or, more commonly, Dervorgil, and the Eva, Princess of Leinster, whose scanty memoirs fill the first few chapters of the first volume; for, though the worthies mentioned may be household words among the true sons and daughters of Ireland, they are scarcely known by name, very likely, to the majority of those English readers for whom it may be presumed that the two volumes are principally intended. When we come to "the old Countess of Desmond," whose hundred and forty years of age and whose three sets of teeth, cut at intervals during her long life, must make the anti-centenarians gnash their own with vexation, we are on more familiar ground; and when, a few pages further on, we come to "la belle Hamilton," who married De Grammont, we take up the scent eagerly and follow the compiler, full cry, as he hunts down the actresses, and the literary women, and the beauties who may—most of them, at any rate—be fairly written down "noted," though few, if any of them, can be correctly dubbed "illustrious." All too meagre, indeed, is the account of them; but in some cases there was no more to be had for the searching, in others the half is, perhaps, better than the whole; and, whether or no, it is believed to be more wholesome to rise up from a feast without a sensation of surfeit. The compiler lays claim, no doubt with justice, to a certain originality; he mentions, in his preface, especially "some hitherto unpublished poems by William Wordsworth, and the true history of the romantic friendship of the Ladies of Llangollen." But when we arrive at his "postscript," we are informed that "the unpublished poem," the plural having been exchanged for the singular, "by William Wordsworth, which had been announced to appear in the memoir of the Ladies of Llangollen," he has been "unfortunately obliged to omit at the dictation of Mr. William Wordsworth, the son of the poet, who forbids the publication of any hitherto unpublished poem by his father." It is to be presumed, therefore, that the single sonnet which is given as having been written by Wordsworth is not "hitherto unpublished;" but a reference to the poet's works, if memory cannot be depended upon for the settlement of the matter, would determine that point. The story of the "ladies" has lately attracted renewed attention; and the time is, therefore, seasonable for a "true" version thereof. But though the "ladies" may fairly be ranked among eccentric Irishwomen, it is only by a stretch of language that they can be admitted among the "illustrious." And a similar remark applies to Peg Woffington, George Anne Bellamy, Kitty Clive, the Gunnings, and, in fact, the majority of the "Irishwomen" whom the volumes present to the reader. Miss Edgeworth is, perhaps, the most truly "illustrious" of them all. Nevertheless, the pages are, with few exceptions, such as ordinary readers devour with avidity: extraordinary beauty, extraordinary talents, extraordinary careers, extraordinary successes, extraordinary prosperity, extraordinary adversity—such subjects, with their accessory anecdotes, gossip, and scandal, never fail to exercise an almost universal fascination. The compiler seizes the opportunity which his work offers him of showing, to his own complete and loyal satisfaction, that "the legitimate Sovereign of Ireland, by right of birth, is her present Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." It may be that some reminiscence of her ancestress Eva, Princess of Leinster, stirred the feelings of our Queen when, as the boatmen of Killarney delightedly relate, she bowed the hearts of all as the heart of one man by her gracious affability and condescension, waking the echoes of the lakes with her voice in the song of "Kathleen Mavourneen." This fact the boatmen do not forget to impress upon any visitor whom they would fain beguile into a vocal accompaniment to the labour of the oar. So prone is the Irishman to "blarney."

Inexhaustible is the amount of interest involved in all that appertains to the French Revolution, which has already served a thousand writers, and will hereafter serve a thousand more. We are never tired of reading how it fared with those, gentle or simple, who passed through it; and, although there must necessarily be a certain sameness in the records of domestic suffering as well as of political and military service, each group of sufferers or actors has some point of detail peculiar to itself, such as is to be found in *A Man of Other Days* (Hurst and Blackett), edited, from the French, by Charlotte M. Yonge, the well-known author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," &c. The two volumes contain "recollections of the Marquis Henry Joseph Costa de Beauregard, selected from his papers, by his great-grandson, the Marquis Costa de Beauregard," translated into English not by the editress herself, but by somebody unnamed, whose work she has carefully revised, and for whose shortcomings, if any there be, she holds herself responsible. The "recollections," to put it briefly, are "the history of a Savoyard family during the troubles entailed on the little Duchy by the first French Revolution and the subsequent invasions;" and the story is told with a certain simple, quiet, diffuse, minute, and yet pathetic garrulosity which will have more charm for those many gentle souls who love to penetrate into the home and study the effects of great public events upon the private life of individuals than would be exercised by the most telling picture of the general scene presented, with all its lurid colouring and its thunder and lightning, during the "deluge" which Louis XV. foresaw would come after him. The first volume commences with the date of 1752, and the second ends with the date of 1824, the dates, respectively, of the birth and death of Marquis Henry Costa de Beauregard. At least, so it may be gathered from a comparison of the text with a supplementary note; for the Marquis Henry's great-grandson affects a somewhat vague and oblique style, unlike the plain, straightforward method of his ancestor. The interval of seventy-two years may be divided into four periods—the first, of fourteen years, during which the young Marquis made a trip to Paris; the second, of twenty-two years, during which he became a husband and the father of a family; the third, of twenty-six years, during which he saw a fair amount of military service, and, together with his poor wife and family, went through a very sea of troubles; the fourth, of ten years, during which he was to gradually descend, by the way of paralysis, to an honoured grave. He did not leave a name at which the world grows pale; but he left "boxes full of letters, notes, and writings," out of which his descendant has been enabled to make

a book which will go right home to many sympathetic hearts. It may be said, moreover, in the language of the editress, that in the pages "we see the simple patriarchal home of the mountain noble;" that we have a decidedly "curious sketch of the Paris of Louis XV., in the aspect it bore to the lad of sixteen;" that we are carried "through the revolutionising of Savoy, followed by the conquest of Piedmont;" that we are presented with "a vivid picture of the sufferings of individual families in the general break-up;" that we are entertained with a noteworthy "interview with Bonaparte at Cherasco," and with "some curious accounts of the old Russian General Suvarrow." In a word, the interest is neither insignificant in quantity nor undiversified in quality.

Miraculous agency was supposed to account for the wonderful influence exercised over all living creatures by St. Francis of Assisi; but it appears from the volume entitled *Thoreau: his Life and Aims*, by H. A. Page (Chatto and Windus) that similar, if not quite equal, power may be possessed by the uncanonised, and in an age when miracles are by almost general consent repudiated. For it is less than a score of years since the grave opened to receive all that was mortal of Henry David Thoreau, a "poet-naturalist," of whom it is asserted that, as was said of Butler, the apologist, "either he had told the bees things, or the bees had told him;" that "snakes coiled round his leg;" that "fishes swam into his hand and he took them out of the water;" that he "pulled the wood-chuck out of its hole by the tail, and took the foxes under his protection from the hunters;" and that, in fact, he would probably have felt more at home in the world if it had pleased Providence to make him a dumb animal with tail, feathers, and other appurtenances, instead of an articulately-speaking man. Who Thoreau was, there may be some people who have never so much as heard. He was born at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1817, the youngest son of a French immigrant, whose success at lead-pencil-making in his adopted country was so great that the young Thoreau was able to go to Harvard University, where he graduated in 1837, though he gained "little or no distinction either at school or college." He developed a taste for rambling, for observing Nature, for studying the ways of "all things both great and small" in field and flood, for land-surveying, for living by the labour of his own hands, for rusticking, for the companionship of "brute friends," for writing both prose and poetry. He built himself a house in a wood; he objected "to pay taxes after Government followed him to the forest;" and he got locked up in prison for his refusal. He hated American slavery, and all slavery, with a generous, indignant hatred; he assisted slaves to escape; and he was "the champion of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry." He was a friend and admirer of Ralph Waldo Emerson; though it may well be that he "has been too absolutely claimed by the transcendentalists and treated as a mere disciple of Emerson." He may be thought to have lived a healthful life; yet, for all his training in the open air, he, in November, 1860, "took a severe cold, through exposing himself while counting the rings on trees," and died in the succeeding spring at the age of forty-four. He was one of those eccentric, self-sufficient spirits, with the courage of their opinions, whose character and career are always deeply interesting, and from whose example it is possible to learn some useful lesson, although it is obvious that the business of the world could not be carried on if everybody were to adopt their method of proceeding, reasonable and praiseworthy as it may be at bottom. He has been represented as the incarnation of "morbid sentiment, weak rebellion, and contempt for society," but the injustice of this estimate appeared so glaring, upon a close examination, to the gentleman whose book is here under consideration, that this gentleman determined to undertake a vindication of the traduced "hermit and stoic" in the form of a biographical essay, which is properly described as a "study" rather than a narrative.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Signor Marchetti's "Ruy Blas" was brought out here, for the first time in England, on Saturday last. The work was originally produced and favourably received in 1869, in Italy, the native country of the composer, who had previously been known by other productions, including his opera on the subject of "Romeo and Juliet."

The book of "Ruy Blas" (adapted by M. D'Ormeville), as may be inferred from the title, is based on Victor Hugo's well-known play, which has also furnished the subject of an Italian opera by Prince Poniatowski and Signor Besanzoni, and an English opera by the late Mr. Howard Glover, produced in 1861.

The drama has been rendered so familiar by performances of an English version that it is needless to dwell on the leading incidents, which are pretty closely adhered to in Signor Marchetti's work. The principal characters in the opera, and their representatives at Her Majesty's Theatre, are as follow:—Donna Maria de Neubourg (the Queen of Spain), Mdlle. Caroline Salla; Donna Giovanna de la Guevra, Madame Lablache; Casilda, Mdlle. Anna de Beloeca; Ruy Blas, Signor Fancelli; Don Sallustio de Bazan, Signor Galassi; Don Guritano, Signor Ghilberti; Don Fernando de Cordova, Signor Franceschi; and Don Pedro de Guevarra, Signor Rinaldini; subordinate parts being filled by M. Gonnet and Signor Grazzi. The opera is in four acts, and is prefaced by a short orchestral prelude. The music throughout is smooth and flowing, with some agreeable, although not original, melody—and is written with evident knowledge of vocal effect. There is, however, a want of marked individuality of character and dramatic force, such as are requisite to sustain the interest of so long a work and to realise the suggestions of so romantic a subject. In the first act, the principal pieces are the aria, "Ai miei rivali," for Don Sallust; the duet, "Oh! com' è bella," for him and Ruy Blas; and a bright quartet in the presentation scene. In act ii., the solo for the Queen, "Madre mia;" the ballata, "C'era mia volta," for Casilda (encored); the scena, "Larva dorata," for the Queen; an unaccompanied quintet; an effective duet, "Vuol dir che voi," for Ruy Blas and Don Guritano; an animated trio, "Signor, vi cercava," for the Queen, Casilda, and Guritano, which closes the act.

Act iii. opens with a concerted piece, which includes a prominent solo, "O, Carlo Quinto," for Ruy Blas, followed by a well-written duet, "Io, che tentai," for the Queen and Ruy Blas (encored); a duet, "Dunque voi," for Sallustio and Ruy Blas; and a concerted finale, containing some effective passages. In act iv. occurs a recitative and aria for Ruy Blas, the latter portion of which ("Mortale affanno") had to be repeated. A light "arietta," "Il Duca or qui verra," for Casilda, is followed by a duet, "Meco vorreste" for that character and Sallustio. This piece has much well-sustained vivacity—somewhat out of place, perhaps, in the situation. It pleased so much that it had to be repeated. From this point the musical interest subsides—a trio, "E ricco è bello," for the Queen, Ruy Blas, and Sallustio; and a final duet, "Sol vi diro," for the two former characters, completing the work. The opera has been very effectively placed on the stage, with excellent scenery and splendid costumes; and its reception on

Saturday was throughout favourable. The performance of the four leading artists, Mdlle. Salla and De Belocca, and Signors Fancelli and Galassi, was in every respect excellent. Madame Lablache sang well the music allotted to Giovanna de la Guevra, as did Signor Ghilberti that of Guritano; the other artists having contributed, in their degree, to the general efficiency. Signor Li Calsi conducted with his invariable care and skill.

Mdlle. Perdi, who was favourably received in her débüt as Siebel on Monday week, met with a similar reception on the following Thursday as Maddalena in "Rigoletto," which opera was substituted for "Il Trovatore," owing to the indisposition of Madame Lablache.

"Ruy Blas" was announced for repetition on Tuesday and Friday. On Monday "Robert le Diable" was given; on Wednesday, "Faust" in the morning, and "Il Flauto Magico" in the evening; on Thursday, "Der Freischütz" was to be the opera; and to-night (Saturday) "La Sonnambula" is to be given, with the fourth appearance of Mdlle. Marimon.

Verdi's "Manzoni" "Requiem" was very finely given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday week, it having been the opening of the seventh season of that institution. The work was first heard in England at the Royal Albert Hall, in May, 1875, when, as in reference to subsequent performances, its merits and characteristics were fully commented on. It need, therefore, now only be said that the interesting and important orchestral details, the elaborate choral writing, and the effective music for the solo voices were efficiently rendered. The solo vocalists were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Redeker, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Thurlay Beale. Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ. The second concert of the series will take place on Dec. 11, when Professor G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, "Joseph," will be performed for the first time in London.

The forty-sixth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society opened yesterday (Friday) week with Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," which this society has done much to rescue from the comparative neglect into which it fell after the production of its composer's later oratorio, "Elijah." The performance now referred to included all those grand effects, choral and instrumental, which result from the enormous number of executants engaged at these concerts. That the vocal solos were efficiently rendered, the names of the principal singers—Mesdames Edith Wynne and Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley—will sufficiently indicate. Sir Michael Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing presided at the organ, as usual.

Eight of the present series of Crystal Palace Saturday concerts have now taken place. At that of last week the symphony was Mendelssohn's in A major, known as the "Italian," which received an admirable interpretation. The concert opened with Mr. Gadsby's overture, entitled "Andromeda" (heretofore noticed), and concluded with a clever orchestral "Hungarian Suite" by Herr Heinrich Hofmann, of whose pianoforte music we have already spoken favourably. Schumann's elaborate and difficult pianoforte concerto was very finely played by Mr. Franklin Taylor, and vocal solos were contributed by Madame Patey and Mr. Cummings, the former of whom sang the air "Who ever perished," from Professor Macfarren's oratorio "Joseph," and Beethoven's song "Die ehre Gottes"—to the gentleman having been assigned the cavatina "C'est en vain," from Gounod's new opera "Cinq Mars," and the song "So when the glittering Queen of Night," from Purcell's "Yorkshire Feast." This latter work (which, it is said, has not been heard for nearly two hundred years) is among the pieces named for production at the present series of Crystal Palace concerts.

At the Alexandra Palace a Handel concert was given last Saturday evening, when a choral force of nearly 1000 voices was assembled. The solo vocalists were Miss Annie Sinclair, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lackner. The "Coronation Anthem" ("Zadoc the Priest") and a selection from "Judas Maccabeus" were given with fine effect, special features having been the choruses, "O Father, whose almighty power," and "See the conquering hero;" the airs, "Pious orgies," "From mighty kings," "Wise men flattering," and "So shall the lute," rendered by Miss Sinclair; "Call forth thy powers" and "Sound an alarm" by Mr. Rigby; and "Arm, arm, ye brave," by Mr. Lackner. Mr. Archer gave a skilful performance of Handel's second organ concerto, and Mr. Smythson officiated as conductor.

This week's Monday Popular Concert introduced Brahms's newest set of "Liebeslieder-Walzer," for four voices and pianoforte duet. Like the previous series (which has been several times performed at these concerts), the pieces are full of charm and variety, the voice parts in these being absolutely essential, whereas in the earlier series they are ad libitum. The waltzes were extremely well rendered, the pianists having been Miss Zimmermann and Mdlle. Ida Henry, and the vocalists Madame Sophie Lowe, Mdlle. Redeker, Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. Pyatt. No. 13 (a duet for the lady vocalists) was encored. Mozart's string quintet in D was finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, Mr. Hann, and Signor Piatti, the last-named artist having been associated with Miss Zimmermann in Mendelssohn's second sonata for piano and violoncello, the lady having played with much effect Beethoven's pianoforte solo sonata in A (from Op. 2).

The second of the new series of London Ballad Concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, when another attractive programme was provided.

The promised series of performances of operas in English at the Royal Aquarium began on Monday with "Il Trovatore," the cast including Madame Arabella Smythe, Misses Palmer and Temple, Mr. V. Fabrini, Mr. F. Cook, Mr. J. Sydney, and Mr. G. Fox. For Wednesday "The Bohemian Girl" was announced, with Madame Rose Hersee as Arline: and to-day (Saturday) "Faust" is to be given.

St. Andrew's Day and the Eve thereof were celebrated musically: at the Crystal Palace on Thursday evening, and at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall on Friday (yesterday) evening.

The annual concert in aid of the funds of the Post Office Orphan Home will be given this (Saturday) evening, at St. James's Hall, under the patronage of Lord John Manners, M.P., Postmaster-General.

Signor Schira's opera, "La Selvaggia," having achieved a most remarkable success at Milan, is about to be produced at Barcelona and other important towns in Spain.

The annual meeting of the London Gregorian Choral Association was held last week at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Earl Beauchamp, the President, in the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. The chairman, in opening the business, compared the services in English cathedrals with those in cathedrals abroad, and supported the objects which the association had in view, urging unison in singing. A lecture was then given by Mr. Spenser Nottingham on Certain Melodial Forms of Plain Chant. The lecture was well illustrated by a select choir, including the boys of the Chapel

Royal, St. James's, and of St. Barnabas, Pimlico. The choir was accompanied by a quartet of wind instruments, and was under the direction of Mr. Palmer, of St. Barnabas, Pimlico.

The arrangements for the fourth session of the Musical Association have been determined upon, and a programme of the papers which are to be read at the monthly meetings from November to June has been issued. Mr. William Chappell, F.S.A., one of the vice-presidents, read a paper at the first meeting on the Influence and Use of Numbers in Practical Music. At the second meeting, on Monday next, Mr. W. H. Cummings will read a paper on the Formation of a National Musical Library. Several important additions have been made to the council of the association by the election of Dr. Budge, Mr. W. A. Barrett, Mus. Bac., Mr. H. R. M. Bosanquet, M.A., F.R.S., Mr. C. A. Barry, M.A., Mr. Joseph Bennett, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. C. E. Stephens. Mr. James Higgs, Mus. Bac., succeeds Mr. C. K. Salaman as honorary secretary, Messrs. Collard and Mackeson have been elected auditors, and Mr. Stanley Lucas succeeds Mr. A. Chappell as treasurer. Mr. Salaman has been elected a vice-president of the association.

THEATRES.

Many are the expedients resorted to by managers for the purpose of keeping open the various houses until Christmas. The Lyceum has already closed until Dec. 26; but the Duke's has been reopened with an effort in favour of poetical drama, under the management of Miss Viola d'Acre. This is attempted not by the production of a new drama, but by the revival of Byron's tragedy of "Sardanapalus," after the example of Macready and Charles Kean, who had secured profit and honour by their spectacular adaptations of a noble poem. In the present case the adaptation by Mr. Charles Calvert has been used, justified by its repeated trials in the provinces with uniform success and profit. At length we have the trial made in the metropolis, and the Duke's Theatre has been selected for the arena in which the performance should take place. The theatre in question opened on Saturday, and was patronised by a large attendance, evidently prepared to patronise the experiment. Mr. Calvert has reduced the play to four acts, thus allowing time for spectacular and musical illustration. His abridgment, on the whole, has been skilfully made, and his accessories are of a costly description. The action opens with the palace of Nineveh, the walls and flooring being decorated with the descriptive tablets and hieroglyphs authorised by Layard's researches and restorations. An Assyrian cymbal dance has likewise been introduced, which does credit to the talents both of Mr. Frederick Clay and Miss A. Wood. In the second act we have a terrace of the palace overlooking the Tigris, with a distant prospect of the city, the scene terminating with the galley on the Tigris conveying the voluptuous monarch and his suite to the place of revels. Then we have the hall of Nimrod, with a grand effect of thunder and lightning, following on the ascription of divinity to the flattered monarch. This certainly was of a most startling character. Battle tableaux succeeded, and secured appropriate plaudits. In the last act Sardanapalus's funeral pile is built, and the palace is consumed; the profusion of fire and smoke being calculated to alarm timid spectators. The heat of the flames reached the audience, and the glare was altogether terrific. No wonder that such an exhibition has commanded the suffrages of country playgoers; indeed, of itself it repays the price of admission. But in London we require something more. We require, in addition, excellent acting, and an impressive and intelligible delivery of the poetic dialogue. We soon discovered that, in regard to these so needful adjuncts, the company was deficient. Mr. W. J. Haining, as Arbaces, spoke the text in a stilted style, which effectually precluded the full understanding of it. Its meaning had to be gathered from other exponents and surrounding arrangements. The same almost may be said of Mr. Henry Moxon in the part of Salamenes. Mr. John S. Wood, as Beleses, was as obscure as a Chaldean and soothsayer could be expected to be. All these gentlemen need elocutionary training before they can deliver themselves respectably of blank verse. The representative of Sardanapalus (Mr. Arthur Darley) aimed at a more artistic style, and conveyed some of the significance of the dialogue. In describing the dream of Hades, he showed ambition and tragic intention; but manifestly needed some instruction and much discipline. The ladies who represented Queen Zarina and the Ionian slave, Myrrha (Miss Emma Masson and Miss Gainsborough), both need considerable training before they can be fitted to the onerous tasks imposed upon them. Nevertheless, though the company failed to support the allotted parts, yet the parts supported the company, and invested them with pretensions which the charitable audience willingly allowed. Besides, whatever their respective merits, each performer showed a sufficient acquaintance with his character to escape censure, even where he could not command praise. Each was frequently applauded, and deservedly, inasmuch as he did his best, irrespectively of his rank as an artist. It is something, also, to get such a poem so carefully put upon the London boards; and, humble as the effort may be, we trust that it may conduce to better endeavours under better auspices in the future.

The theatre in Long-acre has again changed its appellation, by reverting to the former one of "The Queen's," instead of "The National," as recently proposed by a new but fugitive management. It substitutes the melodrama of "Russia" by an Irish piece, entitled "The Omadhaun." This turned out to be an adaptation of an old Surrey drama, in which Mr. Creswick erewhile acquired some laurels, under the title of "The Idiot of the Mountain." The scene has been transferred from France to Ireland, and a Hibernian patois substituted for good English. Miss Henrietta Hodson now sustains the part of Le Cretin, and performs it with a fitness which is likely to increase her popularity. The villain, who commits a murder with such cunning that the guilt is attributed to another, has been confided to Mr. Hermann Vezin, under the name of Kenneth O'Fergus, a wealthy landowner, and, as might be expected, the actor makes the most of his opportunities. Mr. Billington acts a Sergeant Murphy, an Irish constable; but the part has been so attenuated that it is scarcely worthy of his abilities. Mr. Vollaire represents the murdered man, here called Miles O'Callaghan, an usurer; the victim of the crime is named Patrick Carroll, a rôle well played by Mr. Arthur Stirling; and Michael Malony, the pedlar, evinces much humour, as treated by Mr. Shiel Barry. Miss Carlisle and Miss Maggie Brennan shine as Norah Carroll and Kathleen Sheenan. Some handsome scenery has been provided for the incidents; and the piece, though far from original, is nevertheless a novelty which is likely to succeed.

A new musical extravaganza has been produced at the Folly, entitled "Shooting Stars," the music by M. Hervé, which, as usual, is light and brilliant. The story is a mere piece of absurdity, and the libretto consists principally of whimsical allusions to contemporary events. It is set off with some new scenery by Mr. Julian Hicks. As the final piece of the evening, it closes the performance in a lively manner and leaves the auditor in a cheerful state of mind.

Morning performances are now proving to be exceedingly popular, and will, perhaps, be preferred to evening ones during the cold weather. On Saturday, at the Criterion, there was a special matinée, when a comedy, entitled "Progress," by the late T. W. Robertson, was performed, and commanded a respectable attendance. This proved to be one of a series.

Mr. Edward Tyrrell Smith, so long identified with the management of various London theatres, died on Monday morning, after a brief illness, aged seventy-three.

Worcester Theatre was destroyed by fire on Sunday.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK'S MARRIAGE.

An account of the nuptial ceremony performed on Wednesday week, in the Roman Catholic Church attached to the Brompton Oratory, was given in our last chronicle of Court and fashionable news. We also gave the portraits of the Duke of Norfolk and his bride, Lady Flora Hastings, with some particulars of their respective family pedigrees and connections. Views of Arundel Castle, Sussex, and of Donington Park, Leicestershire, appeared in our last. We now present an illustration of the scene in church at the wedding. The congregation included Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, Lord Beaconsfield, Lady Herbert of Lea, and many others of the nobility. The Duke of Norfolk was accompanied by his cousin, the Hon. Francis Howard, eldest son of Lord Howard of Glossop. Lady Flora Hastings was accompanied by her father, Mr. C. F. Abney-Hastings, and attended by twelve bridesmaids. The church was carpeted with crimson cloth, and was decorated with beautiful groups of plants, ferns, palms, orchids, and large camellia-trees in blossom. For the performance of the marriage ceremony, the bridegroom and bride entered the sanctuary, the bridesmaids, who had occupied a position in the rear of the contracting couple, advancing to the steps without the rails of the holy place. The marriage was performed with the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Southwark, assisted by the Very Rev. Father Keogh, superior of the Oratory, and Father Gordon. The father of the bride was alone present in the sanctuary to give his daughter away. To those unacquainted with the *Rituale Romanum* it may be interesting to learn that, after a short preliminary prayer by the priest, he turns to the bride and bridegroom and interrogates them each as to their consent. He then joins their hands in marriage in the name of the Most Blessed Trinity, and afterwards sprinkles them with holy water. The bridegroom then places in a salver the ring and some pieces of gold and silver coin, to be given into the hands of the bride. The priest then blesses the ring, sprinkles it with holy water, and gives it to the bridegroom, instructing him to say the words in which he declares that he weds the bride with that ring, and makes over to her the gold and silver as a pledge of his fidelity, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, concluding with the "Amen." As the bridegroom names the "Father" he touches the thumb of the bride's left hand with the ring, her forefinger as he names the "Son," the next finger as he names the "Holy Ghost," and places it on her fourth finger as he says the word "Amen;" after which the priest, turning to the altar, repeats certain versicles with the Kyrie and Pater Noster, which concludes the ceremony. The bride and bridegroom, followed by their friends, then passed to a corridor on the west side of the church, where the civil registration of the marriage took place. The register was attested by Mr. Abney-Hastings, the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, Lord Loudoun, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Howard of Glossop, Monsignor Weld, the Hon. Francis E. Howard, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and the Marquis of Lorne. During the performance of the ceremony the Bishop of Nottingham, the Bishop of Port Louis Amica, the Right Rev. Monsignor Weld, Capel, and Talbot, Canon Butt, and other priests occupied the sedilia in the sanctuary. The nuptial mass was afterwards celebrated; Father Gordon was the celebrant, assisted by Deacon Charles Bowden and Sub-Deacon Kenelm Digby Beste. Father Antrobus officiated as master of the ceremonies. During mass the newly-wedded couple left their chairs in front of the sanctuary twice, and, kneeling on the lowest step of the altar, received the priest's benediction. There was no address of exhortation by the priest on the occasion. The Duke and his bride then retired, the organist playing "The Wedding March" as they passed along the church to their carriage. After a breakfast party at the house of Mr. Abney-Hastings, in Upper Grosvenor-street, the Duke and Duchess left for Arundel Castle.

THE GALE AND WRECKS.

The violent gales of wind on Saturday night and Sunday morning did much damage to shipping along the south-east coasts of England. Many vessels lying in the Downs were carried away from their anchorage by the huge seas that rolled in over the Goodwin Sands, when the gale shifted, about an hour after midnight, from a southerly quarter to the north-east, the tide flowing in at the same time. The French brigantine Gustave, and the Queen, of Dartmouth, were dashed ashore near Deal, the latter striking the pier at the entrance to that harbour, and both vessels were wrecked: the captain and two men of the Queen were drowned. Among the other vessels wrecked were the barque Morley and the French schooner République; two passengers in the latter were drowned, and two of the Morley's passengers, a lady and a boy. Twenty-two persons were saved by the exertions of the Deal boatmen and Coastguard. As many as thirty vessels went on shore between Kingsdown and Ramsgate. The brigantine Charles Davenport, which had been ashore near Margate for a fortnight, broke up, and portions floated towards the town. The hull was carried with terrific force against the jetty, a considerable portion of which, with the waiting-rooms, is destroyed. A French vessel, with six hands, went ashore at Fort Point; fortunately, it drove near to the Aquarium sea wall, and the crew were rescued there with ropes. There were fifteen vessels ashore close to the town of Margate. We give two illustrations of the scene opposite the Parade, and as viewed from the jetty. The Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs life-boats, the harbour steamer, and a London steam-tug were respectively instrumental in saving the crew of fifteen men from the barque Hero, which afterwards went ashore. They also took safely into harbour the schooners Jane Cameron and Glancer, the brigantine Mermaid, of Guernsey, the schooner Louisa, of Guernsey, and three other vessels. The Margate life-boat was much injured by being dashed against the barque by the heavy sea.

The residence of Sir Joseph W. Bazalgette, at St. Mary's, Arthur-road, Wimbledon Park, was entered last Saturday morning by a gang of burglars, who succeeded in carrying off a silver trowel with ivory handle, presented to Sir Joseph in commemoration of the laying of the first stone of the Thames Embankment; also a salver and a silver inkstand.



MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK WITH LADY FLORA HASTINGS, AT THE ORATORY, BROMPTON.



THE LATE GALE: SHIPS ASHORE OPPOSITE THE PARADE, MARGATE.

THE JETTY AT MARGATE AFTER THE GALE ON SATURDAY.

FINE ARTS.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.

If there is one exhibition more than another in which a careful observer is sure to find the promise of coming genius it is that of the Dudley Gallery. All our best young men of the present time have certainly given the first hints of their quality on its walls; and if the exhibitions are still conducted on the same broad principles as those which first gained the generous notice of the public the "Dudley" will doubtless continue to secure patrons and encourage artists. With a committee, however, of over fifty artists, all of whom contribute, and with hanging space for only four hundred pictures or thereby, the temptation to be arbitrary and exclusive is very great. With such friendly hints of the danger the committee runs in this direction, we proceed to notice one of the best Winter Exhibitions ever held within the walls of the Dudley Gallery.

The first subject-picture attracting attention, as one follows the catalogue, is the "Cadmus and Harmonia" (10) of Evelyn Pickering. This artist is a distinguished disciple of the Spencer Stanhope and Burne-Jones school, and whatever of beauty in subject, drawing, or colour belongs to it she most assuredly possesses. The figure of Harmonia here may never, either in flesh tint or in form and stature, have belonged to any one woman, yet it is exceedingly graceful to the eye, and the twining of the great lithe beast round her, as she stands her stately height, fascinates the spectator in the same way that Frederick Leighton's "Athlete Wrestling with the Python" did last season. In contrast to this idealistic figure we would place the simple and realistic form of the sweet young girl who stands before us with gathered-up skirts and whip in hand "Ready for a Ride" (44). The artist is J. Farquharson.

Passing over in the meantime such able landscapes as Ernest A. Waterlow's "August Moon" (42), Hamilton Macallum's "Caught by the Tide" (51)—a young girl wading knee-deep across a tiny creek towards the sands, over which various groups of fisher folk wend their way homewards; the industrious little seamstress seated on the low steps of "The Cottage Door" (53), with its flowers and all its other rustic details, so prettily realised by Mrs. Luke Fildes; and the bright sunny glimpse H. Pilleau gives us of "San Giorgio, Venice" (52), we come to Frank Holl's "Hush" (68), which he puts into the mouth of an anxious mother who sits brooding in the twilight gloom of her humble cottage by the side of the cradle of her dying child. The light catches the cheek of her little girl who stands by her, and runs up the arm and hand of the mother. The pendant, or perhaps rather the sequel, to this is a little farther on, and is called "Hushed" (100). The mother leans her head on her hand, lost in sorrow, and her little girl looks woefully towards her and wonders why her mother does not repeat again her soft, low "Hush." Here, again, the light but touches the two figures, leaving all the rest of the apartment in appropriate gloom. Mr. Frank Holl has never told a story more touching in its pathos.

The immediate place of honour on this, the left wall of the gallery, is occupied by E. D. Leslie's three young ladies amusing themselves in a punt, which they have managed to get alongside some bushes in order to pluck the "Water Lilies" (81). Above it hangs what H. Stacy Marks modestly calls a "Decorative Panel" (80), in which we see three storks standing in melancholy guise round a fountain within a walled garden. On one side of the pleasant "Water Lilies" hangs Otto Scholderer's young lady in grey-green dress, wearing a white hat, and, regardless of the book on her knee, leaning on her elbow and indulging in her own "Reflections" (76). The modelling of this figure is certainly very fine, yet we cannot help thinking that the artist has forced it a little by making the bushes behind the lady so very black. The corresponding place on the other side is occupied by Luke Fildes, with his "Marianna" (94)—a remarkably handsome Spanish girl wearing a green spotted wrapper, a blue spotted buff apron, a brown and white striped petticoat, and carrying a brass pail on her arm. The background is of a subtly varied grey, and, although the figure itself is low in tone, the modelling is superb, colouring brilliant, and worthy the sympathetic pencil of the Spanish Phillip. In the same neighbourhood will be found James Macbeth's "Summer's Tale" (77)—a lady carrying a Japanese parasol, with a dog and a child before her and a statue of a Roman senator between her and the trees—a picture of undoubted strength and beauty; and, a little farther on, Léo Lhermitte's "À la Fontaine" (101)—a girl giving a boy drink at a rustic well, and a lovely "Summer Haze at Dunkeld" (110), which reminds us of the sad loss the art-world has sustained in the death of T. S. Raven.

Recommending to the attention of the visitor as we go along "The Priest's Hiding-Place" (125), by W. F. Yeames; "The Morning after" (139), by Cecil C. Lawson; "The Sleep of Brynild" (138), by Margaret Hooper, and other able contributions by Eyre Crowe, John Charlton, J. C. Dollman, and Georgina Koberwein, we come to the remarkable picture occupying the place of honour in the far end of the gallery. It is called "Disbanded" (168), and represents a Highlander crossing the shoulder of a snow-covered hill laden with booty. Over his shoulder we see a good firelock, and in his right hand a couple of horse pistols, while the whole belongings of some unlucky English officer are stuffed into the ample breadth of the plaid behind him. The furtive yet resolute look of the Highlander, his swift, cat-like stride, and the tremendous intensity with which the whole figure is projected on the canvas, make everything else in the exhibition look painty and tame. Clever, therefore, though the following pictures be, and indeed are, our readers will understand that a considerable interval, in our opinion, is to be placed between Mr. Pettie and those who surround him, as regards absolute force and delineation. Mark Fisher's "Shepherd's Wife" (174), Keeley Halswell's "Italian Fair" (176), Hugh Carter's "Dutch Home Life" (187), Colin Hunter's "Kinsale Harbour" (188), Hilda Montalba's "Grey Day, Venice" (207), a picture at once delicate and strong, and especially Claude Calthrop's large picture immediately above Mr. Pettie's work, representing a gentleman in a grey suit leaning eagerly across a table as if making "An Appeal" (169) to a young man in a dull sage-green dress, who leans on his elbow and holds listlessly his empty glass bottom downwards, are all works of taste and character.

As our space is already exhausted, we can only mention a few more of those works which give importance to the present exhibition—"The Season when the Bracken Changes" (209), by Tristram Ellis; "The Love-Letter" (216), by W. Small; "Stone Lantern on Lake Biwa, Japan" (224), by Frank Dillon; "Court of the Fish-Pond, Alhambra" (182)—a capital picture by Kate Thompson, suggestive of the finish and style of the late Mr. Lewis; "Drying the Nets" (239), by Frank E. Cox; "Prayer" (243), by Alfred Elmore; "The Foundation-Stone" (258), by P. R. Morris; "October" (273), by G. H. Boughton; "Corpus Christi" (292), by C. Napier Hemy; "The Golden Gate, Entrance to San Francisco Harbour" (310), by J. MacWhirter; "Audrey" (323), by Thomas Graham; "The Amateur" (338), by Seymour Lucas; the little boy who has been promoted to the honours of a chorister (346), by Frank W. W. Topham. On the screen will be found ingenious

and pleasing bits by such men as Heywood Hardy, Edwin Hayes, J. R. Ashton, Alma Tadema, H. Helmick, and E. J. Gregory. We are glad to observe among the smaller pictures a very clever marine sketch by Mrs. Val. Bromley; and, among the sculpture, three miniature studies, by Alice M. Chaplin, of a cat in various attitudes, which show a thoroughly intelligent sympathy with animal life, and the possession of a fine modelling faculty. Nor must we close our article without paying homage to the rare plastic genius of J. Dalou. His "Liseuse"—a terra-cotta statuette of a seated lady in loose robe, who smiles as she reads—is, in its art-charm, unapproachable by any British sculptor.

THE FINE-ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION, BOND-STREET.

This, the second Autumn Exhibition of the Fine-Art Society, is confined, as it was last year, to those artists who are not members of the Society or Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, and, considering such restriction, it is astonishing how many charming drawings adorn the walls. Harry Hine, jun., Lennox Browne, W. Pilsbury, Cecil Lawson, Sutton Palmer, H. A. Harper, David Law, and Mark Fisher are all men worthy of the honours of either of the societies named. Besides these there are contributions from several foreigners of distinction. The most illustrious of these is Herr A. Liezen Mayer, whose fifty cartoons illustrative of Goethe's "Faust" fill the gallery up stairs. The invention throughout is of the most striking, and some of the creations of the most beautiful and touching kind. Thirteen of these cartoons have been engraved, and will link for ever the name of Liezen Mayer with that of Goethe.

The Lord Mayor presided on Tuesday evening over the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the City and Spitalfields School of Art, which was stated to have made satisfactory progress during the past year.

The Committee of the School of Art in Manchester are to hold next spring an exhibition of pictures, sculpture, and all forms of art-workmanship in aid of the building fund for a new School of Art. A large selection will be contributed from South Kensington, and the committee have already received promises of loans from private collections.

The subject of the first prize, valued at £100, to be drawn for in February, by the Art-Union of Kent, is "Washing Day"—a charming domestic picture, painted by Miss Jane M. Bowkett. A young mother is at the washing-tub, and her little daughter is enjoying the fun of blowing bubbles.

A deputation of provincial Mayors, representing sixty municipal bodies, waited last Monday upon the Trustees of the National Gallery to ask for the loan of pictures and drawings to provincial art-galleries. It was urged that it was simply impossible for the majority of country art-students to come to London to study the masterpieces in the galleries here. The Trustees will communicate their reply in writing.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, in presenting the prizes to the successful students of the Oxford School of Science and Art, took occasion to refer to the present depression of trade in this country, and said that if England wished to revive her markets she must do so by multiplying such skilled designers and high-class workmen as it was the business of the schools of science and art to train.

At the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, more than 500 engravings of the early German, Dutch, and Flemish schools have been mounted and incorporated in the special collection of those schools. Since their last annual report, the Syndicate have caused all the etchings of Rembrandt and his scholars, to the number of 1328, to be carefully stamped, arranged, and catalogued, under the superintendence of the director, assisted by Mr. G. W. Reid, keeper of the prints in the British Museum, and the Rev. C. H. Middleton, B.A., of Christ's College.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Lord Mayor presided at the presentation of the prizes won by the members of the London Rifle Brigade during the past year, on Saturday last, at the Crystal Palace. Lieutenant-Colonel Hayter, M.P., the Colonel Commandant, announced that there was a large increase in the enrolled strength of the brigade since a similar occasion last year; the Lady Mayoress presented the prizes; and the Lord Mayor made a few remarks relative to the present war. The best shot in the brigade in class firing for the second year in succession was Private M'Dougall. Amongst the principal winners were Sergeant Beeton, Private Hayes, Corporal Haines, Captain Wadd, Private Saw, Colour-Sergeant Fletcher, Private Cross, Sergeant Bing, Corporal Mardell, Private W. Young, Private W. S. Smith, Private Hood, Private Runtz, Private H. Smith, Private Rothen, and Private Fraser, all of whom received prizes of £10 10s. and upwards in the brigade contest. Sergeant Fraser was also the winner of the gold medal of the brigade. The total value of the prizes exceeds £1000, without reckoning the numerous silver medals and other objects of value, and among the most liberal donors are the Aldermen and other officers of the wards of Broad-street and Cripplegate and not less than ten of the City companies.

The annual distribution of prizes to the City of London Engineers took place last week at Myddleton Hall. The commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, presided, being supported by Colonel and Mrs. Mulliner and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Lieutenant-Colonel Drew gave a short history of the work of the corps during the past year, from which it appeared that the enrolled strength at present was 460, of whom 414 were efficient. The prizes having been handed to the winners by Mrs. Mulliner, Sergeant-Major Hill was called to the platform by Colonel Mulliner and presented with a framed address, and a purse that had been subscribed by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the corps upon his leaving them to go to the 38th Kent (Hawkhurst) Rifles. A ball followed the presentation.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Monday a letter was read from Major Leech stating that the Elcho Shield would be delivered to the Corporation on the 10th inst.

Surgeon-Major Staples gave yesterday week, at the Society of Arts, the first of a series of lectures on the system of instruction pursued by the Volunteer Sick-Bearers' Association. The chair was taken by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, who took occasion to say that, having the teachers, all they now wanted was the pupils; and to advise the association to stand aloof from all other associations. Among those who took part in the discussion were Colonel Fletcher, Surgeon-General Munro, Colonel Gordon Ives, Mr. Norman, Dr. M'Cormack, Colonel Furley, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Platt, and Colonel Stacey.

The *Standard* publishes a statement showing the strength of nearly the whole of the volunteer regiments in London and Middlesex, together with the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade and the 3rd Essex Artillery. Out of the twenty-eight corps named in the list, only four of them—the 2nd and 3rd London and the 4th and 28th Middlesex (London Irish)—show a decrease, and even in those cases the falling off is merely nominal, being only a total loss of thirty-three men, or about 1 per cent upon their efficient strength of over three thousand of all ranks.

The twenty-four corps who have advanced their efficiency have added 10 per cent to their numbers. The officers and sergeants who have earned certificates for proficiency, together with the extra capitulation grant, have also increased, and in the majority of cases reached the full establishment. The corps showing the greatest accession to their numbers is again the 39th Middlesex, who return 800 efficient. The 29th (North) Middlesex are second, with 183 more efficient than a year since, the next in order being the Inns of Court, who have advanced from 239 to 361. The Queen's (Westminster) have added 119, the 36th Middlesex, 116; the 37th Middlesex, 103; the 9th Middlesex, 92; the 49th Middlesex (Post Office), 92; the 15th Middlesex (London Scottish), 87; the London Rifle Brigade, 79; the 1st London Engineers, 68; the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, 67; the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service), 59; and the 19th Middlesex, 57. For the first time, the 36th Middlesex (Paddington) Rifles, who have during the last seven years gradually advanced from an establishment of four to ten companies, stands at the top of the list for numbers, they having 923 efficient out of an enrolled strength of 978. The 3rd Middlesex Artillery return 905, the other regiments numbering 800 and over being the 3rd London Rifles, 896; the 37th Middlesex, 885; the London Irish, 856; the Queen's (Westminster), 816; the 19th Middlesex, 804; and the 39th Middlesex, 800, the latter corps leading the way for percentage of efficiency with a clean sheet. The Post Office Corps are next in order, they being followed by the 29th Middlesex, the St. George's, and the 2nd Middlesex Artillery (Custom House).

CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOWS.

All the exhibits for the twenty-ninth annual Cattle and Poultry Show at Birmingham are ready in Bingley Hall for the inspection of the judges to-day (Saturday). Entries in all classes are satisfactory, while the applications from implement manufacturers have been larger than ever. Among the exhibitors are the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Buckingham, Marlborough, Portland, Northumberland, and Sutherland; the Countess of Chesterfield, Countess of Dartmouth, Earl of Lonsdale, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Falmouth, Lord Chesham, Earl of Galloway, Earl of Harrington, Lord Leigh, Lord Lovat, Earl of Powis, Lord Tredegar, Lord Walsingham, Sir Watkin Wynn, Mr. M'Combie, and the Corporation of Birmingham. The poultry number 2700 pens, and the council found it necessary to hire 500 additional pens for their reception.

The first show of the newly-formed Norfolk and Norwich Fat Cattle Association was held last week at Norwich, and may be regarded as a success. There were sixty-four entries in the fat cattle classes, twenty-six in the sheep, and twenty in those for pigs. Among the exhibitors were the Prince of Wales, Lord Walsingham, Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., Sir W. C. Trevelyan, and other breeders from Aberdeen, Lincolnshire, Lancashire, and Northumberland, besides those in the Eastern Counties. The principal prize for cattle was the champion prize, £100, and with this was included the Prince of Wales's plate, value 20 guineas, which was offered for the best beast in the yard. The winner of this prize was Mr. Robert Wright, of Nocton-heath, near Lincoln, who exhibited a magnificent pure breed roan shorthorn. The Mayor of Norwich's prize of £20, and the High Sheriff of Norfolk's prize of £15 for best heifers in the yard, were won by Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., with a pure bred white shorthorn. Mr. Colman also won the Duke of Norfolk's plate for the best pen of lambs, and the Great Eastern Railway Company's plate for the best pen of sheep in the yard, with a pen of splendid Southdown wethers. The Prince of Wales was also a winner of a first prize in the sheep classes.

Lord Tredegar's cattle and poultry show began at Newport, Monmouthshire, on Tuesday. The number of entries were:—Cattle, 127; pens of sheep, 58; pigs, 34; horses, 113; poultry, 381 pens; pigeons, 98 cages. The amount awarded in prizes in the stock department is nearly £500, besides cups, and more than £100 in the poultry department. The highest prize for the best beast in the yard was awarded to the Marquis of Exeter's shorthorn bull *Telemachus*, but he found a formidable rival in Mrs. Maria Langdon's Devon bull *Jonquil*.

The Dorking Poultry Society held its eighteenth annual show on Thursday, five silver cups being given as prizes.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, in reply to a deputation from the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society on the subject of the recommendations of the Select Committee on Cattle Plague and the importation of live stock, said it was the intention of the Government to bring in next Session, at an early stage, a bill dealing with the matter. He declined, however, to enter into any details at present, but expressed a hope that the farmers would cheerfully co-operate in the endeavours of the Government to effect an improvement.

The great demand for foreign meat in England is inducing the American and Canadian breeders to obtain the best cattle for feeding purposes, and best adapted for their climate. Inquiries are being made in this country respecting the merits of the longhorns with a view to exportation. The breed are in high repute as a very hardy race, coming to heavy weights, sometimes weighing from a ton to 25 cwt.—they also give rich milk, and are quiet and docile in temper and habits. The longhorns are also very picturesque looking animals, their immense horns and curly coats being a great adornment to the parks of our nobility. They are kept in great purity by the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe Park, and also by Sir J. H. Crewe, Bart., of Calke Abbey. A herd book has recently been formed to record the pedigrees, the same as other breeds of cattle are. A pair of cows, descended from the herd of Mr. Chapman, which has been established 121 years, were recently sold by auction at the sale of the late Mr. Cox, of Spondon Hall, near Derby, and they realised 70 guineas each. The next sale of Mr. Chapman's herd will be on Monday next, Dec. 3.

The twenty-eighth annual Royal Berkshire Root Show was held last Saturday in the store-sheds of Messrs. Sutton and Sons, seedsmen, Reading. The display of agricultural roots is considered to be the finest ever seen. The show was divided into forty classes, all which were well represented, there being 1400 entries. There was a wonderful display of swedes and turnips. Upwards of £260 in prizes were offered for competition by Messrs. Sutton and Sons; and 3000 roots were sent to compete for the prizes offered for the description of swede known as Sutton's Champion. Mr. J. F. Burrell was the winner of the first prize. The turnip classes showed a wonderful combination of quality and weight, and some of the grey stone turnips were 44 in. in girth. Though the season has been very untoward for the development of mangel-wurzels, there was no falling off in the specimens exhibited. The first prize was won by Mr. R. B. Blyth. Of the cabbages exhibited some gigantic specimens weighed nearly 60 lb. each, and measured 5 ft. 6 in. round. There was also an extraordinary display of potatoes and other vegetables. Viscount Eversley took the first prize for vegetables, while Mr. Walter, M.P., was a successful exhibitor in the class for potatoes.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR HUNTERFORD HOSKYNNS, BART.

Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, eighth Baronet of Harewood, in the county of Hereford, died at Sandiwell Park, near Cheltenham, on the 21st ult. He was born Sept. 19, 1804, the eldest son of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, seventh Baronet, by Sarah, his wife, youngest daughter of John Philips, Esq., of Bank Hall, Lancashire, and received his education at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827 and M.A. in 1830. Sir Hungerford succeeded his father Feb. 27, 1862, and was a J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire. He was never married, and the baronetcy (which dates from the reign of Charles II.) devolves, consequently, on his only surviving brother, now the Rev. Sir John Leigh Hoskyns, Bart., M.A., Rector of Aston Tirrold, Berks. Sir Hungerford has survived only a few months his brother, the late accomplished Mr. Wren-Hoskyns, of Wroxall Abbey.

COLONEL THE HON. A. ANSON.

Colonel the Hon. Augustus Henry Archibald Anson, V.C., died on the 17th ult. at Cannes, aged forty-two. He was born March 5, 1835, the third son of Thomas William, second Viscount Anson and first Earl of Lichfield, by Louisa Catherine, his wife, daughter of the late Nathaniel Philips, Esq., of Slebech Hall, Pembrokeshire, and was brother to the present Earl of Lichfield, to Lady Elcho, and to Lady Vernon. Colonel Anson served with the Rifle Brigade before Sebastopol, for which he received the medal and clasp, the order of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. As Aide-de-Camp to General Grant he was at the siege of Delhi and relief of Lucknow, besides several other important affairs, and had the Indian medal and two clasps. For his great intrepidity and distinguished personal gallantry in the field he was given the Victoria Cross. Colonel Anson sat in Parliament for Lichfield from 1859 to 1868, and for Bewdley from 1869 to 1874, taking an active part in all Army questions. He married, Dec. 1, 1863, Amelia Maria, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Cloughton, formerly Bishop of Rochester, now Bishop of the newly-created see of St. Albans, but leaves no issue.

The deaths have also been announced of—

John Morgan, Esq., of Brampton Park, Huntingdonshire, on the 17th ult., aged sixty-one.

John Greenwood, Esq., M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Kirby Lonsdale, on the 20th ult., aged forty-four.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Morrieson, on the 12th ult., at Medwyn Villa, Tunbridge Wells, aged sixty-four.

H. H. R. Hewitt, Assistant Commissary-General, Ordnance Department, son of the late H. H. Hewitt, of Lichfield, on the 12th ult., at Northampton, aged forty-four.

The Rev. Thomas Astley Maberly, M.A., Rural Dean, for thirty-six years Vicar of Cuckfield, Sussex, on the 19th ult., at 14, Queen's Gate-gardens, aged 66.

Anne, daughter of the late Henry Gale, Esq., of Scruton Hall, and Mary, daughter of the late Francis Dalton, Esq., of Hawxwell Hall, in her eighty-ninth year, at Hawxwell Hall, Yorkshire.

General Alexander Anderson, C.B., Royal Marine Light Infantry, on the 21st ult., at St. Albans-place, London, aged seventy. He served with the Army of Occupation in Portugal, at Navarino in 1827, and subsequently at several important affairs in Syria.

Mr. George Darby, of Markly, Warbleton, Sussex, died on the 23rd ult. at the age of eighty-one. He was regarded as the leader of the Conservative party in East Sussex, and many years ago represented that division of the county in Parliament.

The Right Rev. Bishop Morrell died on the 22nd ult. at Clifton, in his sixty-second year. He was ordained in 1839, was Rector of Henley-on-Thames and Rural Dean from 1852 to 1863, and Coadjutor Bishop of Edinburgh from 1863 to 1869.

Hon. Theobald Fitzwalter Butler, J.P., Captain Clare Militia, on the 19th ult., at Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin. He was the second son of Theobald Fitzwalter, present Lord Dunboyne, by Julia Celestina Maria, his wife, second daughter of the late William Brander, Esq., of Morden Hall, Surrey. He was never married.

William Wickham Drake, Esq., of Breakspears, Middlesex, J.P., at his seat, near Uxbridge, on the 18th ult., aged sixty-eight. He was the eldest son of the Rev. William Wickham Drake, of Malpas, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Thomas Tarleton, Esq., of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, and was formerly a Captain in the 29th Regiment.

Mr. William Turner, the late Judge of the Sussex County Court, died on the 25th ult. at Hove, at the age of eighty-seven. He was a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the county of Sussex, and also a magistrate for the borough of Brighton. Before his recent retirement he was a member of the Committee of Judges appointed by the Treasury to frame the County Court rules.

Colonel Claud Thomas Bourchier, V.C., late of the Rifle Brigade, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, on the 19th ult., at Brunswick-road, Brighton, aged forty-six. He served with the Rifle Brigade in the Kaffir War 1852-3, in the Crimean War (including Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol), and in the Indian Mutiny. Colonel Bourchier received the Victoria Cross, the medal with four clasps, the Turkish medal and order of the Medjidie, and was a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

The Postmaster-General has issued a notice stating that stamped halfpenny newspaper wrappers of a better quality than those hitherto in use, which will be discontinued, will be shortly issued for sale to the public at an increased charge, single wrappers being sold at $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has selected Lieutenant-General Sir E. S. Smyth, K.C.M.G., commanding the Canadian Dominion Militia, and Major-General C. L. Nugent, to receive distinguished service rewards vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir R. Waddy, K.C.B., to the Colonels of a regiment and the death of Major-General J. Gwilt, C.B.

The new sluice at the Middle Level Works, near Lynn, was opened on Monday. The sluice was opened by Mr. E. Fellowes, in the presence of about 200 gentlemen. The engineer is Sir John Hawkshaw, and the contractor Mr. Webster. The cost is between £40,000 and £50,000, and by it 200,000 acres are to be drained, and rivers to the extent of 200 miles. The sluice is in substitution of siphons, which will be discontinued. It is said that the fen country of the Isle of Ely will now be safe from inundation. Mr. E. Fellowes presided at a dinner held in honour of the occasion, at which Sir John Hawkshaw and others spoke.

CHESS.

F C.—Your communication, as you will perceive, has been anticipated.

G J S.—Please examine 1. Q to K B 2nd (ch), followed, if K to K 5th, by Kt to Kt 4th, and if K to Q 5th, by B to Kt 5th. It is unfortunate, because previous to the discovery of that flaw—an irremediable one, we fear—the position had been marked for immediate insertion.

E MURRAY.—The solution you ask for is as follows:—1. P to K 6th, P to B 3rd (best); 2. Kt to B sq, K moves; and 3. Kt or B mates.

W ATKINS, G E, and J S.—Problems under examination, but together with so many others that our report upon them can scarcely be made for some time.

E H H V.—You overlook the discovered check.

N R (Freckenham), G A PRICE, W ATKINS, G E, and Others.—No. 1760 cannot be solved in the way suggested. The defence to 1. B takes P is B to B 2nd; if, then, 2. B takes R, the reply is B to Q 4th.

A B S.—Received, and much obliged. Would you kindly inform us whether the game still in hand has been published anywhere? We assume not, but wish to be assured.

N R.—Solutions correct, but omitted among the large number we have to go through.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1760 (as rectified) received from P S Shenele, Cant. H M Pridoux, J De Honsteyn, F V P, Paul Roost, T R Y, J Wontone, R H Brooks, R J N H, N. M. McIntyre, S Sulus, W S B Woolwich Chess Club, E L G, Bhezw, M A W, J G Finch, W F Payne, W Leeson, Tippet, Copiapo, W T Aman, M Rawlings, G Reeves, G Wright, Tally Ho, Mechanic, Longstop, and W C Dutton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1761 received from N R (Freckenham), W T K, W T Aman, G Rushby, W Hall, T E Clarke, Copiapo, Tally Ho, Long Stop, Paul's Roost, J Wontone, Tippet, J Sowden, T E F, Members of a Chapel of Ease Institute, W Leeson, C A Price, H M Pridoux, Minnie, E W Martin, M C Heywood, J Sargent, G H V, E H H V, M A W, East Marden, Woolwich Chess Club, W C Dutton, W P Welch, R H Brooks, Trial, E P Vuilliamy, E L G, T E Hughes, A A Roy, Dr. F St, W F Payne, W C D Smith, L Ingold, J V Elsden, Millen, Lulu, W S B, S Sejas, Cant, J G Finch, Emile Frau, E A Bubane, G W Middleton, F M and M B W, W Wood, F C Collins, J Schooling, H W Topham, W J New, W H Ward, R D Skuse, Chinas, W J Sedgfield, J De Honsteyn, H A N, A H Cherrill, N H Hastings, and Robin Gray.

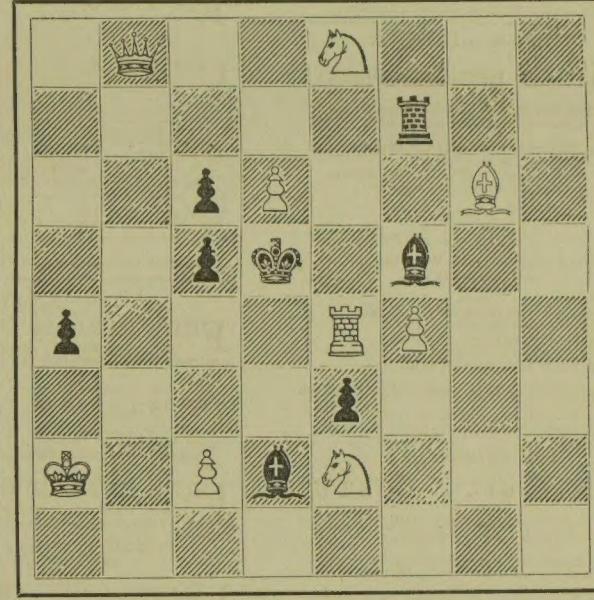
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1760.

WHITE BLACK
1. R takes P at K B B to Q 4th *
2. R to B 5th Any move
3. Mates accordingly.

* If 1. B to Kt sq, White continues with 2. R to K 6th and mates on the next move; while if 1. R takes B, the reply is 2. R to B 4th and 3. Kt mates.

PROBLEM NO. 1763.
By FRANCIS C. COLLINS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE LATE MR. DE VERE.

Brief as is the period that has lapsed since the premature death of Mr. De Vere, it has been hitherto supposed that no recorded games of his remained to be gathered in. He was not one to take any pains to preserve even the finest efforts of his genius, as he was in every respect careless in the matter of reputation. However, it has happened that Mr. S. J. Stevens took down two games played by him against the deceased in November, 1873, in the City of London Chess Club Handicap of that year. We beg to acknowledge Mr. Stevens's courtesy in forwarding to us these games, and lose no time in making them public.

(Pawn and two Moves. Remove Black's K B P.)
WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. De V.)
1. P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th
This was Mr. De Vere's favourite defense when giving these odds. Though not sound, it calls for much care on the part of the first player.
3. Q to R 5th (ch)
4. Q takes B
5. P to Q B 3rd

The correct line of play is P to Q 5th, followed, after the advance of the K P, by Q to B 4th.

It is obvious that Black, though not losing his Queen, would get a very bad game by taking the Rook.

13. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
14. B to B 3rd B takes B
15. Q takes B Q takes Q
16. Kt takes Kt Castles
17. Kt to K 5th B to Q 2nd
18. Kt to Q 6th Q R to Kt sq

and White, seeing that his game was hopeless, now resigned.

Between the same Players, at the same odds.—(Remove Black's K B P.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. De V.)
1. P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to K 5th

Very far from good; nor was his previous move, though safe enough, equal to bringing out the K B to Q 3rd. It must be observed, however, that in 1873 Mr. Stevens lacked experience; whereas he is now one of the strongest players of the third class in the City of London Club.

4. Kt to K B 3rd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd
6. B to K 5th
7. K takes Kt
8. Q to R 5th (ch)

9. Q to R 6th
10. B to K 2nd
11. Kt takes B
12. B to Kt 5th
13. Castles (K R)

14. P takes B P to Q R 3rd
15. B to R 4th P to Kt 4th
16. B to Kt 3rd Kt to K 2nd

17. Q to K 3rd Kt to Q 4th
18. Q to K 4th Kt to B 5th
19. Q to K 5th P to B 3rd
20. Q to K 6th R to B 8th (ch)

21. Kt to K 3rd Kt to K 2nd
22. B to B 2nd Kt to B 5th
23. Kt to K 4th P to K 4th
24. Kt to B 2nd K to K 2nd
25. K R to Q sq B to B 3rd
26. B to Kt 3rd K R to Q sq
27. K R to Q B sq R to Q 7th

Quite in Mr. De Vere's style. With his usual clear perception, he saw his way to win the Pawn back with a superior position. His after play will also be found well conceived and to the point.

28. B takes Kt P takes B
29. R takes P Q R to Kt 7th
30. Kt to K 4th R takes P (ch)

31. Kt to R sq P to K 4th
32. Kt to B 3rd R takes P (ch)

33. Kt to K 3rd K R to K 7th
34. R to B 3rd B to Kt 4th
35. P to R 4th B to Q 2nd
36. Q R to Q B sq B takes P

37. R to R sq K to R 3rd
38. R takes B R to Kt 8th (ch)

39. Kt to B sq R to K 8th
40. R takes P R takes Kt (ch)

41. K to Kt 2nd P to R 5th
42. R to B 8th K R to Q 8th,

and the game was eventually drawn.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

At a preliminary meeting of the newly-formed British Chess Problem Association, held on the 23rd ult., it was resolved that a problem tourney among the members should take place in 1878 upon the following conditions:—Each competitor to send in one set (under a motto) of three problems consisting of from two to four moves, at his option; sets by composers living in this country to be sent in on or before April 30, and by those residing abroad on or before June 1; the prizes to be according to the receipts—namely, 30 per cent for the first, 20 per cent for the second, and the remainder to be equally divided amongst the best two, three, and four move problems not included in either of the prize sets. The following appointments (pro tem.) were made—viz., of Mr. W. T. Pierce, 42, Park Crescent, Brighton, as hon. treasurer, and of Mr. J. Paul Taylor, 63, Malvern-road, Dalston, as hon. secretary. Subscriptions are to be sent to the treasurer, and competition sets to the secretary.

PARIS TO-DAY.

The struggle now going on in France is watched with so much interest in England that even the roughest notes of eyewitnesses on the character of the people whose destinies hang on it are welcome; so many of the doings of its principal actors, and the way in which these doings are so often received by the nation, are so strange to English minds that one asks what manner of men the French are—whether they are in art, science, and religion what they seem to be in politics, or whether politics are only an amusement for the frothiest part of the nation?

One cannot answer such questions in a line or two—perhaps not in a volume or two; and an Englishman is not bound—as a Frenchman seems to consider himself—to have a neat, compact, logical (and absurd) theory always ready for production on every conceivable subject. Compared to such a theory, little isolated facts—which are all I can pretend to offer—are like a few dozen bricks compared to Cleopatra's Needle; they are not nearly so showy, so picturesque, so complete: but they are not absolutely useless, and they may one day form part of a good, sound, water-tight house.

A dweller in Paris in 1877, watching the daily life of the people, very soon comes to understand how it is that the rulers of France dare such things as they do; what very different subjects theirs are to our own really more or less “free and independent” voters. Clothe a Frenchman in ever so little brief authority—make him only a *sergent de ville* or an official in a public picture-gallery—and he there and then becomes a tyrant, and people there and then submit quietly to everything he chooses to do or say. I was at the great review in July, and stood next a young French gentleman, of high spirit and (one would have said) naturally great independence; but the way he and the rest of the crowd let the sentinels order them about and keep them in their places made an Englishman very quickly lose his temper. As for daring to “chaff” the said sentinels, I should have liked to see one languid young swell, one impudent *gamin*, attempt the railing a British policeman has always to endure, and nearly always endures so good-temperedly.

This is the sort of sight to be seen in Paris at the present time, any day of the week, under the Republic—and under, I really believe, any Republic, whether headed by MacMahon, or Thiers, or Grévy, or Gambetta. Scene, a street; or, to give the details of an actual case, the eastern end of the Boulevard St. Germain. A small crowd is collected, and people are looking round as they pass—which means very little, for your Parisian is much more inquisitive, and has (apparently) much more time on his hands than your Londoner. The centre of attraction is two *sergents de ville* dragging along a man in a blouse—probably a drunkard or a pickpocket—*by his hair*, thumping him the while with their fists to make him go faster! None of the respectable bystanders interfere: no one remonstrates except one woman, who is forthwith pursued by a *sergent*, who runs after her in a heavy-booted, ungainly way, and draws his sword, scowling and swearing as if he were quite in the mood to use it seriously.

I described this little scene to the landlord of a students' hotel hard by; he listened with polite attention, and then said he did not find it “ridicule”—he could not see where the joke lay! Of course, he said, no respectable man would think of interfering in behalf of a ruffian in a blouse; the fellow was probably a drunkard, and if he was not—*tant pis pour lui!* This representative of the middle class spoke of the mob, the *canaille*, as I have never heard an Englishman, thoroughly and vulgarly aristocratic as we are.

Yet a Frenchman speaks to a costermonger politely, as he should, and is answered politely, without either surliness or grovelling respect; each calls the other *monsieur*—neither would, I believe, call Marshal MacMahon more. There is not that constant fear of “lowering oneself” that we have; nor is there, by-the-by, that correspondent fear of making oneself ridiculous. A Frenchman, as he capers about at a place of public amusement, heartily enjoying himself and making other people enjoy themselves, may look very foolish to an Englishman—especially if his figure be not adapted for graceful capering; but the Englishman, in his supercilious boredom, may be quite sure that he himself looks ten times as foolish to the French, and not nearly one tenth so agree

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